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#### CONTENTS

Agricultural.-The Cattle Inspection Bil:-State Horticultural Society—Farmers' Institute—New York State Sheep-Shear-ing—Shorthorns for Dakota—Hireing Help on the Farm—Napoleon Farmers' Club— Poultry Fanciers..... The Horse,-Where to Buy Percherons-

Suggestions About Breeding—Saving
Horses at a Fire—Horse Gossip...... The Farm.—The Culture of Barley—The Fertilizer Question—How a Good Cow Looks—Care of Young Lambs—Agricul-

The Poultry Yard —The Dorking Fowl—Good for the Light Brahmas.... Earticultural .- Too Many Varieties-Peach Culture in California-Pruning the Rasp. berry—The South Haven and Casco Pomclogical Society—The Peach Buds—Drawbacks to Pium Culture—Pruning the Gooseberry—Firm the Soil—Fioricultural— Horticultural Items....

Apiarian.—The First Year of Beekeeping. 3 Editorial.—Wheat—Cern and Oats—Dairy Products—Wool—Dedicated to the Ohio Farmer—Hogs and Pork—One Fraud Stop-ped—The Mortgage Tax Law—Stock News Summary .-- Michigan -- General --

Poetry .- Forever-The Coming of the Spring 

Spy—Old Time Gambling-Labor in Japan-Varieties—Chaff Veterinary.—Mare in Foal—Stifle Lameness-Indigestion in a Colt—Hock Lameness in a Mare—Filaria Papillosa; Worm in a Horse's Rye—Endemic Disease in Sheep.

### Agricultural.

THE CATTLE INSPECTION BILL

Why it is Needed-The Present Situation Bad One for those who Consume Meats.

Last week the Legislative Committee listened to the arguments of Edwin F. Conley, of this city, against the passage of the live stock inspection bill. Mr. Conley is employed by the "Big Four" to look after their interests at Lansing, and is doing his best to earn his money. So far as he is concerned it is a legitimate business transaction. Fred A. Baker, of Detroit, has been retained by the Jackson County Farmers' Association to plead the case of the farmers and citizens of the State, and made a good impression on the committee in his argument in favor of the bill. The hotel en from many sections of the State were at Lansing and opposed the bill, most of them on the ground that they could not get the quality of beef required in the home markets. If these gentlemen had read the live stock reports of the Chicago Tribune (and it has been an ardent apologist of the combine), they would have seen that in that market the dressed-beef men bought a cheap grade of cattle, in fact were heavy purchasers of almost the cheapest animals on sale. They would have found that the class of cattle they spoke of was taken entirely by eastern shippers and exporters, and no purchases are credited to the dressedbeef men of these high priced cattle.

Many of the newspapers are holding up the "Big Four" as among the great affairs? The farmer, of course; for were catphilanthropists of our age. They claim for them the credit of making the poor man's beef, pork and lard cheaper than they have ever been before. This is true to some extent; but how have they been cheapened? We say by furnishing inferior and oftentimes the products of diseased animals, and the adulteration of others. For instance, we will take the question of Texas cattle. Our readers are aware that for seven months in the year these cattle are debarred from being brought into our State for slaughter. This embargo was put on them after it had been proved to the Live Stock Sanitary Commission that they were diseased, and had infected hundreds of our native cattle. which in every known instance caused death. Now it is a well known fact to all conversant with the live stock trade at Chicago, that the dressed beef men were almost the exclusive purchasers of these cattle, and that their carcasses made up a large part of the products sent out by the "Big Four." Now, if these cattle were diseased, as our Sanitary Commission says they were when alive, was the dressed beef from them fit food for our people? During the past season these cattle have sold in Chicago as low as \$1.50 per hundred, while at the same time export cattle were selling as high as \$5.75 per hundred. Why should not beef from this class

of cattle be furnished cheap? What have these people done for our pork products? The lard they have adulterated to such an extent that in this and foreign countries it is almost impossible to buy a pound of pure lard with a Chicago brand on it. In an investigation that took place a few months ago, a St. Louis packer was honest enough to say that he had, in order to compete with the adulteration at Chicago, put cholera hogs in the tanks and branded the product from them as "pure family lard." And yet after such evidence as this is published in our own papers, some of our esteemed contemporaries will abuse the foreign governments who attempt to proteet the health of their citizens by excluding



OSTATE JOURNAL

No. 8% Sunbeam Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator, Manufactured by P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

real lard being found in the samples. These are facts that cannot be controverted. Who are the sufferers by this adulteration? Most certainly the farmers, for this compound is cheaper than the real lard, and therefore forces the pure product down to the price at which the debased article can be sold, and to that extent robs the farmer of what he is entitled to fer produc-

ing the genuine product.

Great claims are made for the "Big Four" as public benefactors, in introducing dressed beef into England. After looking the tacts in the case carefully over, we are forced to disagree with some of our contemporaries on this point. Taking the English market today, how does the matter stand as between refrigerator beef and the live cattle from the United States? Why, the beef on the hoof is worth from two to three cents more per pound than that from the refrigerators. This to a great extent is due to the fact that the live cattle are carefully inspected, and people feel safe in purchasing the meat, while with the refrigerator beef they do not feel at all certain that it is fit for human food. And who will blame them for their lack of confidence, with the official proof before them that "pure family lard" from America is produced from a combination of the cotton seed of the South with the tallow raised on the Texas plains? And again we ask, who are the sufferers by this state of tle exported alive instead of as dressed meat, the foreign market reports show that the beef would be worth from two to three cents more per pound, and would increase the value of cattle here to nearly that ex-

tent. Several of the States have passed a bill similar to the one now before our Legislature, and in others where the bill is still pending the reports are favorable to its passage. So far as Michigan is concerned we believe the bill will pass with few dissenting votes, but onr readers should not fail to impress it on their representatives that it is a matter of vital importance, not only to the farmers done, but to every citizen of our State.

---STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCI-ETY.

The annual spring meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at Lansing on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, the officers of the Society and a fair repretation of delegates being present. The discussion of the merits of new varieties, plant foods and glutted markets eccupied the opening session; the latter topic being discussed with especial animation and the belief general that if first-class fruits were supplied there would be no difficulty about

The question of the establishment of permanent exposition by the Society was discussed at some length, but the general belief seemed to be that such an enterprise would not be a financial success. It was thought the public would not patronize a purely horticultural exposition if an admission fee was charged, and without this the he showed the difference in the growth of Society could not maintain the enterprise. plants in drained and undrained soils, and On Wednesday the Society visited the Agricultural College and inspected its various departments, including the horticultural laboratory, the first building of the kind erected in the United States. A meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the Society was however by the President. addressed by President Willits.

ing the publication of the annual crop re- "Care and Management of Swine." Mr. the American hog and its products! In port, introduced into the Legislature by Hibbard spoke in praise of all the improved England and in Canada, packages branded Representative Cole, of Lenawee, was dis-"pure family lard" and which bore the cussed at some length, and ex-Senator Mon- favorites, the Berks. He urged better care, names of these Chicago philanthropists, were roe offered a resolution against the bill and and hoped farmers would not allow this found on analysis to be compounds of cot- asking for its rejection, which was unani- well paying branch of their industry to deion seed oil and tallow, not one particle of mously adopted by the Society.

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

ST. JOHNS, March 2, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: The third annual institute under the auspices of the Clinton County Wool-Growers' Association was called to order at the Court House, February 28, by Pres. Floate. The attendance of farmers was not large, but much interest was manifested by those

President Floate read a short address of welcome, which was followed by a very interesting talk by Rev. C. W. Dealtry.

John F. Clemens, of Bath, was called upon. His subject was "Shorthorns for the Average Farmer." Mr. Clemens handled his subject well and urged all farmers to use thoroughbred sires. "Down with the scrub

A recitation followed, after which Jas. W. State American Merino Sheep-Breeders' Besley, of St. Johns, read a paper on the Association will be held at Canandaigua subject "Can we Fully Estimate the Value on Wednesday and Thursdy, April 10th and of a Good Sire." The essayist noted the 11th, 1889. All sheep should be promptrapid strides in the improvement of live ly on the ground by 12 A. M., of the first stock, and urged the use of good sires, from chickens up. Lively discussions followed the second day. A prize of \$10 is offered

At the evening session Mr. A. A. Wood, sheep, not less than ten in number. of Saline, spoke on the "Future of Merinos in Michigan." He could see no clouds in the sky if breeders would only pay close attention to business. He referred to the foreign and western trade, and thought the outlook good. A good many questions were asked Mr. Wood, which were promptly an-

Mr. W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, then gave a paper on "Beneficial Influence of Farmers' Clubs." He spoke of the known benefits which were derived from association, and urged the organization of clubs in every township.

A good deal of interest was manifested in the discussion which followed this paper by the few farmers present, some thinking Clinton County needed a revival.

At the second day's meeting the "Question Box" was resorted to for a short time, when N. A. Clapp, of Wixom, was introduced. Subject, "Management and Caring live stock and then give them good care. A lively discussion followed this paper, mostly in relation to the feeds used and manner of

Mrs. J. T. Daniels read an essay, "How can Winter Evenings be Best Spent in a Farmer's Home?" The essay had a unanimous vote for publication in the House-HOLD.

Mr. F. W. Redfern, of Maple Rapids, was next called. Subject, "Unity Among Farmers." This paper was also voted for publication in the MICHIGAN FARMER.

Mr. Redfern's paper was discussed, and some lively talking was done in relation to farm mortgages.

Prof. Samuel Johnson was next on the programme for a talk on "Tile Drainage," The Professor had charts prepared by which also gave a very interesting talk on the furrows. manner of constructing drains, their workings, etc. After the paper, a great many questions were asked, and readily answered by the Professor. Time had to be called

J. W. Hibbard, of Bennington, was in-The bill for the repeal of the law authoriz- troduced, who was at home on the subject, teriorate. Little time was left for discus- circulars and full description.

sion of this paper, but it was well improved. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to all who had assisted in readings, essays, recitations, music, etc., and the following resolutions were unanimously adopt-

Resolved. That we are heartily in favor of a bill now before the Legislature of this State entitled "A Bill Requiring the Inspection of all Neat Cattle Intended for Slaughter in this State "Bala as Human Food, etc," and that we respectfully ask of our Representatives and Senators the passage of the same age of the same

Resolved, That the Secretary forward copy of this resolution to our Senator and Representative, and the presiding officer of each house. DECATUR BROSS, Sec.

The annual shearing of the New York day. The shearing will mostly be done on by the Association for the best exhibition of Awards for record only are offered for the best ram's fleece, after being sorted and scoured. The same for ewe's fleece. Sheep that have not been put in ht shall have an equal chance in being judged for their points of excellence. Wednesday evening there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee; also of the Pedigree Committee. Any members who have business before the Pedigree Committee are requested to be present at that time. Sheep carried by freight by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., will granary to the feed boxes, pile the mangers be charged full fare to exhibition and returned free. J. HORATIO EARLL, Sec'y. SKANEATELES, N. Y , March 25th, 1889.

No. 81/4 Sunbeam Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator.

The "Sunbeam" which illuminates the first page of this issue, does not emanate from the sun, but nevertheless it makes for Farm Animals." The speaker is well glad the hearts of all in whose fields it known to the readers of the FARMER. He shines and warms and inspires its owners to urged farmers to look well to their breeds of increased efforts, by making easier and lighter their yearly warfare against their enemies, the weeds.

This "Sunbeam" is manufactured by the old reliable firm of P. P. Mast & Co., S. Springfield, Ohio. The illustration is of their No. 81/2 Combined Riding and Walking Sanbeam Caltivator. The rear ends of the beams are pivoted to a cross-head, to which the shovel standards are attached. There is also a secondary rod or beam, pivoted to the coupling in front and to the cross-head in the rear, which holds the cross-head with the shovels, parallel with the axle, whatever may be the position of the beams side-wise, which enables them to do much better work, and to be much easier handled. This feature will commend this Cultivator to any one who sees it. The inside standard can be adjusted up or down on the cross-head, a feature very desirable for plowing listed corn or other crops where there are ridges or

The draft rod is so attached that it re lieves all the weight from the horses' necks, and the evener so arranged that it divides the draft equally and does not turn the wheels out of the line of draft.

The same style of beams are also used on their Walking Cultivators, and are furnish ed with either four or six shovels as may be desired.

To any of our readers who anticipate pur chasing a cultivator, we would cheerfully recommend the "Sunbeam," and would sug-

#### SHORTHORNS FOR DAKOTA.

Mr. F. A. Baker and Mr. Edward Thornhill recently shipped from Royal Oak, in this State, to Steele, Dakota, for the Thornhill Farm, two car-loads of Shorthorns, consisting of nine cows with four calves at foet. five heifers and a weanling bull. The following is a list of the cows:

Imp. Lady Oxford Waterloo 2d-Water-Duchess Clarence of Meadow Lawn 3d-

Duchess Nancy. Imp. Spell—Spell. Countess of Goodness 15th-Goodness. Imp. Mantilla—Booth.

Maid of Meadow Lawn 4th—Miss Syme.

May Mitchell-Mrs. Motte. The cows go to the harem of the great Duke bull, the Dake of Brant 55478, by the Duke of Oxford 38th (88172) from 9th Duchess of Hillhurst, by the 3d Duke of Oneida 9927.

HIRING HELP ON THE FARM.

There is a great variety in the qualifications which different farmers demand in the help they employ, and with a little judicious inquiry, coupled with some insight into human nature, both the help and the employer can usually be suited for the season. One class of farmers look for some camps, who can "whoop-er-up" all day and every day during the entire season. These are the kind who trot the team to the when hauling grain, who crack the whip at arting, and pull up with a wrench on the oins as the signal to stop. They scatter the oats across the barn floor from the full of hav and damn the horses because they don't eat more and faster. The young people. resultants of such a "rustler" are gates or posts, cracked or split side boards. pression to every tool or implement on the farm. The cows develop sundry unpleasant nervous tricks, not hereditary. The horses' flanks cave in and quiver when they come up from the field, and an unlucky tendency in the teams toward colic and spasms and sore necks and raw shoulders sets in before the season closes.

The farmer who is looking for such help to continue his reputation of "slapping in his spring crops in a hurry," or of "getting in 60 acres of wheat in no time," car usually succeed in finding his men. Their trade mark is represented by a red or blue woolen shirt, a belt around the waist in lieu of suspenders, the right cheek swollen with a generous cut from his cavendish, and a free and easy air, quite becoming to saleon etiquette. Their demeanor at table comports with their other accomplishments. They say: 'Throw down some more of that bread;" "toss up your butter," or "drive that cow over this way." They buy a missfit suit of store clothes, a broncho pony and a road the first topic taken up. Mr. Jones, who was cart with their first earnings, and have a to furnish a paper on this subject, was unblow out every Saturday afternoon and avoidably absent, but a general discussion Sanday. This picture, or a modified type was had. of it, can be found in almost every com- | Col. C. V. DeLand, of Jackson, being munity, and I am sorry to say there are present, was asked to give his views on the freakish customers are tolerated and con- to the want of interest manifested by farmdemned as they ought to be.

do better for the owner of the farm than a stranger, and is worth more. This is generally conceded, and a willingness is usually manifested to increase the wages. 'In such a case there is a code of farm honor which prevents another from trying to induce the man to change places by an offer of advanced wages, without first consulting the man's employer as to his desire about retaining the help. Much bitter feeling is often engendered in neighborhoods by such unfair and unneighborly advances toward the help, male or female, at other establishments. Some persons prefer to experiment with the ability of others, and when a test with an individual, or an experiment, shows up as of value, they exhibit great greed to become possessed of the means employed by the experimenter, to benefit them in like measure, with little compunctions of conscience as to the morals of the act.

a man intends to work another year, he can

JAGRICULTUR

There are some traits of character that seem to be essential in a hired man, in order to satisfactorily earry out and perform his part of the contract. He should be willing to rise with the sun without calling, and do his allotted share cheerfully. He should be able to adjust his pace to the demands of the hour. If the work is light he should be nimble and dextrous, so as to hasten it on to completion. If the task is difficult he should be able to adjust the working parts of the tool or implement so as to limit the friction to the minimum. He should have a mind to grasp the programme laid out in all | you quit work last fall? What is worth doing details, and see that the tools needed are at hand the moment they are required. He should have the judgment to know when the team has passed the limit of proper en-durance, and regulate their labor to their gains over the orderly one is that durance, and regulate their labor to their ability to continue.

On the part of the employer there are as many essential requirements to run the season through smoothly as on the part of the employed. He should be satisfied with a fair day's work, and recognize it when by extra exertion or agility the task is completed in a shorter time than that set for it. He should avoid criticism of the work, in the sense of a reprimand, as such things rankle and incite to retaliation in some shape. A man cannot be kept at his best when he is likely to be found fault with at every variation from the usual routine common on the farm. If the man is boarded in | ture to himself the home of his early youth, the family he should be treated with due respect—have a room allotted him, and be allowed to read the papers, books and life depends on the influence and example magazines, like any other member of the of our homes. Do we do all in our power to family.

The system of tenant help probably gives The system of tenant help probably gives tact with the outer world, we can come to the best satisfaction to all parties. In this little haven of peace and find rest? An case the man has his family ties-the farm becomes his home, and he is likely to feel a greater interest in it and its labors, than when he is a transient boarder there. This system makes both families independent. They regulate their table requirements according to their tastes and their ability to gratify them. There are many agreeable courtesies that can be extended to such families that cost nothing or next to nothwild eyed "bull puncher" from the lumber | ing, and which help to cement a friendship mutually satisfactory and beneficial. As the country grows older there will be more and more people with families who desire yard when hauling manure and to the field employment, and farmers will be wise who arrange to accommodate such he a house on the farm or near it. This is much better than to employ a man and his wife in the household. This leads frequently to jealousy andill feeling between some members of the family, or to trouble with the children or

There should be a fair understanding at sundry broken whiffletrees, demoralized gates or posts, cracked or split side boards. pa ched racks and a generally shivered expanded by a fair understanding, at the start as to what will be required, and the hand that roles the radie is the start as to what will be required, and then no extra burdens should be imposed, principles that are installed into children nor any remissness allowed. If the teams or the children are not accustomed to profane language and you don't wish them to learn a new dialect, be firm to repreach the first outbreak, and if the help be worth anything he will soon be shamed into a better selection of his expletives if he must use them, and learn to thank you for the lesson. A. C. G.

#### NAPOLEON FARMERS CLUB.

The March meeting of the Napoleon Farmers' Club was held at the home of President C. M. Elliot, with nearly all the members present. Vice-Pres. Reed called the meeting to order. Some new members were present and signed the constitution, and some new members were elected, which goes to show that our club is growing, and more interest is being taken by all to make these gatherings of greater general benefit.

The subject of "Clover Seed-Are We Responsible for the Loss of Seeding?" was

some communities of farmers where such dressed beef question. He called attention doned, instead of being kicked out and con- ers in legislation compared with other classes, and thought that the growth of the There will always be some exceptionally great monopolies was very largely due to the good workers among the hired men of every fact that nobody stood constant guard for neighborhood, who have earned a reputation | the public interest, while selfishness was alfor diligence mixed with good sense, and ways seeking avenues and schemes for honest pride and interest in the work of their | profit and gain at somebody's else expense employers. Such are generally credited and He traced the origin and growth of the sized up at their true value, not only by cressed beef monopoly, and the effect it has their employers but by others, who have had upon the development and business of been looking over into the fields to watch | the cattle-growing industry in this locality. the proceedings for the season. Where such He urged that a local inspection law was ne-

cessary as a sanitary protection as well as for pecuniary profit, and offered many facts and statistics in support of his propositions. The address called out a thorough discussion and expression of opinion, which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. P. A. Cady:

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature be requested to use their influence to procure the passage of the Cattle Inspection bill now pending in that body. The next thing was a paper by Mr. H. A.

Harrington, on "Order," from which we take the following:

Gentlemen, is your farm in order? Outside appearances go a great ways in the value of property. A farm that is kept neat and tidy will sell for more than one that is and tidy will sell for more than one that is handled by a shiftless person, who has left things at loose ends for a term of years. If it will sell for more the ordinary farmer makes the more money. It does not add much to the looks nor much to the value of a farm to build a new fence and leave the old one scattered over the ground. If you have not time to draw the old fence away give it to some one who would be cled to regive it to some one who would be glad to re move it for the wood it would make. Keep your fences clear of brush and foul weeds, keep your yard clear of stone, pieces of boards, and rails. I know of barn yards where the only way the stone will get out is by wearing out. The horse has a heavy coat for winter and a light one for summer. The for winter and a light one for summer. The wagon has one—and a thin one at that, and other tools the same, and it is not to be wondered at if they do not do well unless housed. They will last enough longer to pay for the shelter given them. Have a place for everything and everything in its place. How many have left tools in the lot where his assessment is not so high.

The next was a paper read by Mrs. Wm. Russell on "The Duty of Children to Parents." We take the following from what she said:

obligations we owe to our parents. In after years as we turn backward the pages of our life history, and recall the scenes of our early youth, our restless hearts ever turn with fond yearnings to that place of peace and rest and love, "our childhood's home." How many tender associations are linked with that home? The very word calls up the fondest memories of the heart, and touches every fibre of the soul as nothing else has power to do. What one among us can picmake it so truly home, that a trials and temptations encountered in connow, standing as it were on the threshold of a new year, as we turn our thoughts backward what has time brought to us? - Are we ask'd the question "Have you done your duty to your parents," I doubt if we could give a ready and decisive answer. Have we lost no opportunity to speak a kind word or lighten their trials in this the evening of their days? All the elements of our nature demand that we should respect everything that has withstood the ravages of time. A few years ago how many thousands of people crowded to the Centennial Exposition to view the remains of a century. There are some who spare no expense in gathering old wreck of time, when custom has made them valueless only as they speak with the voices of the past. How much more then should we reverence these living remnants of the past, their heads whitened with the snows of years; and through their examples we may profit and be made better. Those of us who have children of our own entrusted to our case, do we guard well this most sacred trust? Respect for the aged is best impressed on our children by the example of their parents. Let us re-We may scan the pages of history and we find many illustrious examples of the influence of a mother's love. It has been truly said that all great men have had good mothers. At the inauguration of President Garfield, after having attained his greatest honors, there amid the proudest in the land, his first thought was of his aged mother, and he stooped and kissed her, knowing that none there would rejoice as did she in his hour of triumph. And then, when the cry rang out all over this broad land "Why did they kill my baby?" a whole nation responded in sympathy and sernow to that mother's grief.
What more lasting monument of his fame
than a mother's confidence? Let young
men of to-day remember all these examples and so profit by them that they may have no vain regrets in after years.

"God pity us all,
Who valuely the dreams of youth recall,
For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'It might have been,'"

After spending some time in the dining room, and taking a view of President Elliott's premises, the Club made out a programme for the next meeting and adjourned. J. S. D.

#### Poultry Fanciers.

At the meeting of poultry fauciers held at the Court House, St. Johns, on March 9, 1889, an association was formed, to be known as the "Clinton Country Poultry. Pigeon and Pet Stock Association." The following officers were elected: President, A. E. Dutcher; Vice President, Jas. D. Estes; Secretary-Treasurer, Decatur Bross; Executive Committee, W. O. Power, L. L. Conn, F. O. Hale. The meeting adjourned to meet Friday, April 5, in the old Odd Fellows Hall over Dutcher's shoe store, at 2 o'clock when the following programme will be car-ried out: Reading of minutes of previous meeting; report of committee on by-laws; paper, "Artificial Incubation," L. 1. Conn; discussion; select reading, L. B. Allison; paper, "How Shall we Advertise," J. D. Estes; discussion; miscellaneous business. Ladies especially invited.

DECATUR BROSS, Sog.

WHERE TO BUY PERCHERONS. Detroit Coming to the Front as Head quarters for this Breed.

The enterprise of Senator Thos. W. Palmer and Messrs. Savage & Farnum of this city, is resulting in making Detroit a most attractive market for those who are interested in Percheron horses. The stock farms controlled by these gentlemen, one located near the city limits, and the other on Gross Isle, just below it, afford intending purchas ers not only a large number of animals to select from, but also those combining in an a few days after it was foaled. The loss was emment degree high breeding and individual merit. The selections made in France were made by themselves, and each animal was carefully inspected before purchase. With two such breeding stables in this vicinity we can conscientiously recommend those who are looking for Percherons to come and look over the stock kept in them before deciding upon going to other States. We do not believe there is a place in the country where good old, by Olmedo Wilkes 3770, dam by Ira Canadian farmers do, let them have their Percherons can be bought to better advantage than right here in Detroit. And you cannot buy from better men either, a most important point in the stock business.

#### SUGGESTIONS ABOUT BREEDING.

In an article contributed to the California Breeder and Sportsman, Mr. B. F. leck, of that State, a veteran in the business, makes some valuable suggestions in regard to breeding horses, which apply as forcibly to this State as to California. We give part of the article below:

Many men, otherwise well informed, will "trotter!" Why? Because the horse can trot in 2:20 and is game and well bred! Many a man, especially the beginner, has he erected this winter a barn at a cost of \$30, had those bright visions at some time in his | 000. life and be will remember the awakening.

How little by little he was forced to the conclusion that his colt was not, and never would be, a trotter. For they must go fast to be called trotters and to win money. Then this man, who paid \$75, \$100 or \$150 for the service of the sire of his colt, falls to and reviles the stallion, curses the man or men who own him, and makes up his mind to breed his mare next season to a jackass. This is a truthful picture, as I have seen it exemplified.

Considered from the standpoint of profit alone, it is my humble opinion that threequarters of the mares in this State should be bred to Cleveland Bay stallions. I am much too fond of the trotter to decry his merits, er take up the cudgel against him in any way. But I am now speaking from the standpoint of profit alone, and with a knowledge of the mares owned by the farmers throughout this county. I presume that most other counties in the State are about the same. I think I can truthfully say that we have about as well bred a lot of borseflesh in this county as can be found anywhere in this State.

The Cleveland Bays give size, good color, good action and style. A pair of half-blood road at a 4:30 gait, and they are large and stylish. They can draw a heavy load, pull the plow, and are generally usefulw herever placed. The advantages they possess over large breeds, are that they are more active better color, look better, have more speed, and are more hardy. With the average farmer and handler of horses, size will prove a great factor in the advantageous sale of colts and horses.

Should you wish to breed a roadster, a horse for your own driving, should you want him courageous and fast, it will do to breed your mare Dolly, or Kitty, or Susan to a fast and staunch horse. If I had a reasonably good mare and wished to breed a high type road horse, a lasting horse, a horse that would fill the bill for a par excellence gentleman's roadster, I would rather pay anywhere from \$100 to \$150 for the services of such horses as Director, Anteo, Stamboul, Woodnut, Guy Wilkes and others of their class, than give \$25 for the service of a cross roads stallion, that would have to trot himself to death to show a mile in 3:15. Understand I would rather do this if I wanted a borse for my own use. Were I raising horses for profit alone I would not do it.

I simply wish to impress the beginner with the truth of the statement that a good colt must have a good mother. If you would raise a trotting colt, you must have a speedy and courageous mare. She must be bred right, and her ancestors bred right. Then you have a right to expect speed, if she be coupled with a fast sire that is bred right. and whose ancestors have inherited the ability to trot fast.

Saving Horses at a Fire. A cool head is worth thousands of dollars in an emergency. This remark is to be rows will run into one another, and thus the taken in its literal meaning. In proof of this fact the following instance of the great barley. Then the two-rowed, which has two fire is related: The American Express Com. pany's barns on Exchange street, running through to Carroll, were early threatened, and it became evident that property within them must be removed. Said Mr. Bell, who was in charge: "Men, we must move Don't do one thing to excite a horse. Lead them to a watering trough in regular order, throw on the harness, and hitch on two wagens or sleighs instead of one. The horses will all think they are going to work, and we will clean this storehouse out." Mr. Bell's directions were carried out, the horses and wagons and sleighs were speedily removed. there was no confusion, and the result was that thousands of dollars were saved to the American Express Co. Any one knowing how frantic horses become when threatene by fire will appreciate the coolness of Mr.

And to illustrate how quickly horses become frightened when tied in a stall under such circumstances this instance is related: A man living some half dozen or more blocks from the fire in a section where the cinders and smoke were directly blown, went out to feed his horse shortly after daylight. He opened a large door, gave the horse his measure of oats and passed up into the loft to throw down hay. When he came down

was swinging his head (his mouth was tull of cat-), snorting and pawing—evidently in it is plainly evident that maiting different great excitement. The barn had filled with kinds of barley will not answer. But tiveness occurs in the young lamb, (which is the heavy smell of smoke from the fire and although six-rowed barley can be more this it was that so frightened the horse. It quickly manufactured than the two-rowed, was two hours before the animal quieted down and went on with his breakfast; and he is a horse with an appetite which lasts two nty-four hours each day. - Buffalo Ex-

Horse Gossip.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN, of California, ar counces that he will leave the turf after this

A BAY colt by Electioneer, out of Russia, full sister to Maud S., died at Woodburn, Ky., a bad one to the owner.

by Mambrino Patchen, has been sold to W. C France, of Lexington, for \$25,000. MR. GEO. B. KING, of Parme, Jackson Co. has sold to W. H. Warner, of Athion, a half

THE stallion Allendorf, by Onward, dam

Alma Mater (dam of Alcyone and Alcantara),

Wilkes 5916. THE eating qualitiesof horse flesh are being tested in certain quarters of New York city Those who like it will never be short of ra

tions so long as street-cars run and livery

stables exist. JORDAN W. BALLARD, of Wilmington, Ohio last week purchased the imported Percheron stallion Theodoric 7925 (9547) from Savage & Farnum, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse home where he will stand for mares during

the coming season. THE death of Mr. M. R. Bissell, of Grand Rapids, will probably result in placing a half take a common mare to a stallion of high interest in the colt Anteo on the market. He breeding, with a record not far away from and S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, paid 2:20, and they expect the produce to be a \$30,000 for the colt. Mr. Bisseli also owned the stallion Wheeling Wilkes, for which he kind or quality, on the theory that manure paid \$10,000. He lately bought a 500 acre farm is manure. This theory in its application to the muscular system, that may extend to the on the outskirts of Grand Rapids, on which barn manure—due to the common ignorance

> In an interview with a N. Y. Herald correspondent, recently, Isaac Murphy, the jockey, recalled the long list of great horses he has Blackburn, Falsetto, Kingston, Checkmate, etc., but he said of all these the Emperor of Norfolk was in his opinion the best, and he was of the belief that no better horse has as yet trod the American turf.

WE have received from Messrs. Fairell & Godfrey, of Parma, this State, a catalogue of their stable of trotters, numbering 21 head-They have five stallions, namely, Ira Wilkes, record 2:2234 pacing, and 2:28 trotting; France, record 2:26; French Advocate, Jerome France and Silver Cloud. The ten brood mares are by Louis Napoleon, J. H. Welch. Mambrino Gift, Magna Charta, Mambrino Waxey, Hamlet, France and Ira Wilkes. They have six youngsters, a colt by France, and five fillies by Ira Wilkes and France.

A SPECIAL from Philadelphia says that the trotting gelding Prince Wilkes 2:1434, owned by George A. Singerly, of that city, has been sold for \$30,000. The purchaser was J. R. of the various crops he is feeding. Yet to Hubbard, who represents parties in Buenos Ayres, South America. The horse has arrived Cleveland Bays can pull a carriage along the at New York. This was an enormous price to pay for mere speed, which dies with the possessor, but it is represented that a perfect furor has developed in Buenos Ayres for trotting horses, and the parties thought there was money in the investment.

> THE Cleveland Bay Horse Company, of Paw Paw, this State, have decided to make a large early importation of Cleveland Bays and knowledge of the essential difference be-Shires this year, and so offer for sale, at low prices, two matured Cleveland Bay stallions which they had intended to keep at the head of their stud this year. Their sales this year have been satisfactory, and their young stallions are developing nicely, giving promise of some prize-winners in the near future. Purchasers should not buy before seeing their stock and getting their terms. The also offer some fine half-blood stallions at fair prices.



The Culture of Barley.

The London (Ont.) Free Press, in a recent quite an important crop in the Dominion,

Ontario farmers have lost a great amount f money this year by not making a more judicious selection of their seed barley. There are two sub-divisions of barley, the one two-rowed and the other six-rowed, according to the number of its fertile florets. In six-rowed barley, the rows on each side are perfected. But in only casual examination this six rowed barley often presents the four-rowed; but this is only in appearance, for such barley has always three rows on each side perfect. But on poor soil and under unfavorable circumstances, two of the mistake arises that there is four-rowed fertile florets under normal conditions, sports" and has the appearance of threerowed barley. And hence a great number of farmers and even seedmen have an idea that there are two, three, four, and sixrowed barley, as separate sub-divisions of this cereal. There are only two pure kinds -the two-rowed and the six-rowed; and either one or the other of these pure kinds is the best for malting purposes. In England the two-spike barley is nearly altogether used for the best ale and porter; in Canada and the United States the six-rowed is nearly altogether used; and thereby hangs a tale. The object of malting is the germination of the grain and the consequent formation of the ferment called diastase, which subsequently converts the starchy portion of the barley into sugar or fermentable matter. Now it takes fully from 24 to 48 hours longer to germinate two-rowed barley than the six-rowed, and if the two are malted together the brewer loses so much by the imperfect germination. The regulation of the germination of the barley, and the length of lamb should be fed from a bottle severa time when it has progressed sufficiently, are times a day, a little milk fresh and warm judged by the length which has been from a cow that is fresh in milk. A farrow attained by the "acrospire," or needle-like

seven-eighths its lineal measurement. Hence yet the latter makes the best malt and would pay better in the long run, because the farmer can obtain a larger yield per acre from the two-rowed. It produces a much greater percentage of diastase in the malt. and this is the whole converting property of good malt. With this first class malt (from two-rowed barley) other grain, may be used for malting, and unmalted starchy matter, that is, whole grain may be added to the malt before it is mashed, and this strong diastase in the malt has converting power sufficient for considerable more starch than is contained in itself.

Owing to the superiority of the two-rowed barley in substance and converting power in the malt, and these new processes, there is a decided turn in favor of this stronger two-rowed variety amongst the farmers and brewers. At one time nothing but the sixrowed cereal took in the American market. But now the tables are changed since these interest in the bay coit Cash 6768, two years new developments in science. Whatever seed pure-of one kind or the other, whether six or two-rowed, and by careful culture and attention to harvesting instead of only getting 80 to 85 cents per hundred pounds, they can command \$1.25 to \$1.30 for the same, either for consumption here or for export.

#### The Fertilizer Question.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, the well-known seedsman, of Marblehead, Mass., in an ad-Isle, Wayne County, Mich., and took him dress before a meeting of the New England Farmers' Club, held at Boston recently, and reported to the Massachusetts Ploughman,

> The general idea of a fertilizer is very naturally formed from experience with barn the manure, so to speak, puts the lamb in a manure. It has been used for every crop, making usually little or no distinction as to a generation ago of the great fact we well know in our day, that the value of manure depends on the food of the animal that makes it-did but limited harm, from the dry quarters and assisted to nurse, or fed fact that while both the quality and relative degree, and therefore every crop to which it the elements it needed.

> The essential difference in the composition of fertilizers and barn manures is that if the sun does shine, if the owner expects while the three essential elements are always found in the latter and always com- lambs. bined together, the former may contain either one, two, or three of the elements, and these three are as a rule but mechanic ally mixed together.

This peculiar characteristic of fertilizers, which to the intelligent farmer is one of their strongest advantages, enables him in ordering them, or in the preparation of food for his crops, to handle the three essential elements-nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid-either separately or in numberless combinations, adapting them to the needs those who are inconsiderate it is a stumbilto block, for ignoring the characteristic distinction between barn manure and fertilizers, they regard every fertilizer as a complete plant food-whether it be a phosphate which has in it phosphoric acid only, or a muriate of potash that supplies potash only, or sulphate of ammonia that supplies nitrogen only. To them they are all manures and using either without an intelligent tween them and barn manure, how can there be other than disappointment in the

Let me not be understood as saying these are never to be wisely used separately, or in proportions varying from those existing in average barn manure. Far from it, for along this line, I believe, lies the greatest progress to be made in the application of

#### How a Good Cow Looks

A good cow is flat-ribbed just back of the shoulders and has well-sprung ribs further back. She has broad, flat ribs and so far apart that one can lay two fingers between them. Her skin should be loose and flabby editorial on the raising of barley, which is over the flank and her embilical development should be firm and strong, with the veins under the belly very prominent. She should be broad between the eyes, should have short and slightly dished face, and bright and prominent eyes. Besides, the poll or forehead should be long between the horns and the eye, the neck should be clean and thin, the backbone strong, the pelvic arch high, the hams thin to give ample room for a large udder, extending well back and in front, one that will be soft and flabby when milked out, and should have a three-fold wedge-shaped form, the general tendency of weight being toward the udder, indicating power to produce milk.—Professor Robert-

### Care of Young Lambs.

Dr. Smead, in a lengthy paper read be fore the Farmers' Institute at Watkins, N. Y., said, in respect to the care of young lambs:

The first thing after a lamb is born for the lock-master to attend to is to see that it gets a supply of milk from the mother. Young mothers from the fondness of their offspring keep moving around so that the lamb cannot get at the udder, and again it frequently requires more strength than the lamb has to start the first milk from 4he

udder. It is a matter of great importance that the lamb gets its fill of milk as soon after it gets on its feet as possible, or if unable to stand a little milk should be given it fresh from the mother or from a new milch cow, which will rapidly improve its strength and enable it to get its nourishment from the mother, when it will care for itself, providing the mother gives a sufficiency, which she will in nearly every case if fed as heretofore described. But in case of an insufficient supply, the cow's milk should never be given if it can sprout, and when the two-rowed has only be avoided, but if it has to be used, a few grown a plumule of two-thirds its own dreps of raw linseed oil or a little molasses

over feed for several days, or indigestion will be produced and the lamb killed. If cosrarely or never the case when the ewes have been properly fed and cared for during the winter) the ewes should be given a daily feed of roots of some kind, but care should be used and not feed to exceed from one-half to one pound per day, or scouring will be produced. or a little oatmeal should be mixed in the grain feed if the roots cannot be had. In severe cases the lamb must be treated also, by giving warm water injections, and a few drops of castor oil in warm milk. It the lamb suffers from colic, ten drops of laudanum, with the same quantity of tinctare of ginger, should be given in warm milk with the oil. But the very best care for all the diseases of young lambs, that I can advise, is to winter and manage the ewes so

that the disease may be prevented. A box of salt should be placed in every sheep barn, so that the flock can help themselves at will, but the addition of sulphur, as practiced by some breeders, I believe to be wholly annecessary and many times productive of much harm.

After the lambs are one or two days old, if strong and healthy, the mother can be let out of the small pen into the main flock, or better still, into the flock that have already dropped their lambs. Ewes and lambs are frequently taken with scouring when first turned out to pasture, and many times to an alarming extent; the ewes rapidly fall off in flesh and the lambs fail to grow as they

Lambs are taken "stiff," so-called; which is no more nor less than a rheumatic affection, generally confined to the muscular system, but sometimes proves to be a very serious affair, and usually occurs in flocks kept closely confined during the winter in a sheep house that has not been kept properly bedded with straw. The heat generated by sweat, and when it goes out where the wind strikes it the pores of the skin become suddenly closed, and a congestion is set up in lungs and bowels, and death be the result. As long as the disease is confined to the muscular system there are hopes of its recovery, but the lamb must be placed in warm. never let out in early spring, when the cold | done." west or north winds are blowing, no matter to escape rheumatic stiffness among his

Agricultural Items. A PIG can be made to weigh three hundred pounds at nine months on corn, clover and

pure water. So says an eastern farmer who ALVALFA seed, says the Colorado Farmer, has become quite an important product of

that State. There is a large demand for it

for agricultural purposes. THE hides of Galloway cattle are cured and made into lap robes in Kansas. Their handsome, glossy, thick, black hair makes a pret-

LAST year forty thousand tons of binding twine were used in this country. The work of the trust in buying up the entire available supply will take about eight million dollars out of the consumers by the advance in

prices.

THA Country Gentleman says that the feature of the Chicago Fat Stock Show was decidedly the exhibit of cattle from the Michigan Agricultural College, made by Prof. Johnson. It was the most practical and really educational feature of the show.

In Otsego County, New York, there are six farms aggregating 628 acres of land, contiguous to each other, and hitherto devoted to hop-growing, which are mortgaged for \$18 .-500, and which on sale would not realize even two-thirds of that sum.

Mone sheep die in the spring from indigestion than from any other causes whatever. and this is due, generally, from the innutritious food, as straw poor hav, &c., which they have been compelled to est to sustain life. A change of food, a variety, is as necessary to sheep as to any other class of ani-

"A pown east man" says he thinks the lack of the old time "maple flavor" in the sugar and syrup made now is due to the better appliances and greater intelligence of the present methods of manufacture, from which grease, fat pork, and smoked ham rinds, used to prevent boiling over, and burnt sap and a good deal of dirt, are eliminated. The product is cleaner, and without so much "foreign flavor."

FARMERS may sometimes learn how to make beef, pork and mutton more highly flavored by different methods of feeding Pork corn-fed is solid, but has not the sweet, Ane flavor of that given a diet of boiled root and apples, mixed with ground oats or barley. The latter also contains more lean meat. It was noticed once in feeding a lot of beeves on Hubbard squash grown for the seed that the beef was all of unusually high flavor. Pork made from beechnuts is oily and easily be comes rancid. That made from peas is as firm as that from corn, and of much better flavor. The canvasback ducks shot on the Potomac River owe their excellent flavor to the vegetables growing there, on whose roots they largely feed. This subject of flavoring meat by different modes of fattening is well worth looking into.—American Cultivator.

THE Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, published a statement that 52 per cent of the patients in that institution had unsuspected kidney disease Every drop of blood in the system passes thousands of times through the lungs in each 24 hours. The same blood passes through the kidney for purification. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition or able to expel the poisonous or waste matter the acids return to the delicate tissues of the lungs and produce irritation, which results in the symptoms of what is known as con sumption. This explains why 52 per cent of the consumptive patients have unsuspected kidney disorder. Warner's Safe Cure puts the kidneys in a healthy condition, taking the acids from the blood which vitiate the horse, a well bred, but gentle unimal, length; the six-rowed has developed to may be added. Care must be taken not to the lungs and cause consumption.

## Che Poultry Pard.

For the Michigan Farmer THE DORKING FOWL

I wish to impress upon the minds of the readers of the FARMER the value of the Dorking as a superior market and table fowl. They possess more meat in proportion to offal than any other breed; and a well fed Dorking chicken is a dish, when cooked, that any one might be proud of. The flesh of the Dorking is very fine flavored and of good quality. The meat is in the best places, in the breast wing and merrythought There is very little indeed on the thighs, where it is always dry and full of sinews. Those who know nothing about a fowl of this breed would be surprised at the long, broad slices that can be cut off the breast of a fowl of this variety. In this respect it rivals a pheasant, or a game. One wonders where all the meat comes from. It is a case of cutting and coming again. The great depth of the body of the Dorking explains this. The Dorking feathers up very rapidly; they are good layers, the pullets commence laying when six months old; the young mature rapidly. They have five toes on each foot, and the White have rose combs. 'The White Dorking is the breed most generally preferred, being somewhat handsomer than the etners. In England, the home of the Dorking, no breed of fowl is supposed to compare with them in the English market. The purchaser looks for the five toes on each foot, for he knows it indicates a Dorking, and well he knows this breed always possesses superior quality. They are being introduced into the United States, and when they become well known as a table and market fowl the White Dorking will reign supreme. A few dollars invested in eggs for hatching will well repay the small outlay. JASON ELLARS BOOKWALTER, Ohio.

Good for the Light Brabmas. Hen statistics are in order. Mrs. Lewis Hood, of Lafayette, Gratiot Co., sends us the following record of her 40 Light Brahma hens. She says: "We have sold enough chickens and eggs to raise the marketed product with a bottle till able to care for itself. The to \$80; have 40 hens on hand and no account rode, including such celebrities as Luke proportion of the three essential ingredients flock should be gradually changed from the kept of the eggs and chickens used in the in the manure of all animals varied with winter quarters to the summer pasture, and family. They have no extra care, in fact in Fortuna, Glenmore, Volante, Gen. Harding, what they were fed, yet in all manure all of the grain feed kept up for several days after May and June they were obliged to pick these ingredients entered in greater or less hay can be dispensed with. The flock their own living as we had nothing except should at first only be left out an hour or two corn, which is too fattening. Perhaps other was applied found in it more or less of all in the middle of warm, sunshiny days, and flocks do far better, but this is what ours has

> Sweet corn is recommended as a good food for poultry, better for them than field

> A large percentage of the ailments of poultry in winter are due to the lack of gritty substances, the bird being compelled to digest unmasticated food, which results in indigestion. Hence see that your birds have a full supply of gravel, or pounded crockery on hand at all times. One can feel gratified that a use has at last been found for broken dishes.

THE American Cultivator says: "Between forcing a pullet to lay, and hurrying her up just a little, there is a vast difference tier robe than the buffalo and one equally as To force her is to feed her on cayenne pepper, ginger egg foods and other stimulants. To hurry her up is to give her warm breakfasts, regular meals, and provide a variety of egg-forming foods, besides keeping her warm, good-natured and industrious. The former practice will cause trouble, while the respondence so icited.

All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-

> THE grains of pop corn that slightly char instead of popping are excellent feed for hens. Charred corn is at times beneficial to all kinds of stock, and pop corn, even of the best, will not show every grain expanded into the white ball of starch that has such a charm for the winter fireside. The dryness and hardness of those unpopped grains especially adapt them as a foed for fowls during the coldest weather, when soft and wet food is sometimes injurious.

OFFAL fed to hens is apt to give "awful" eggs. Chandler's greaves, if rank and musty, will flavor eggs if fed in large quantities. The more nutritive the food the better the eggs. Slops and swill will not give eggs of the "gold and silver stamp." Onions, garlie and some other strong flavored things will BAY CITY. - MICH. impart their flavor to eggs if the fowls have been fed upon them in large quantities There is more fact than fancy in the saying "corn fed eggs" are the best. But don't feed so much corn that you get no eggs. One quarter to one-half corn to oats and wheat, together with milk and whatever scraps from the kouse are obtainable and as much green vegetable food as the fowls will eat, makes a good egg ration.

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Loffer for sale a young Shorthorn bull, willt oneyear old March 26th, red, with a few white marks, sired by Peri Duke; dam Lillie Bel Airdie 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). Fine individual. Price very reasonable. Address C. C. WARNER,

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of Various Families Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several amilies and different ages, for sale at reason Catalogue on application. Cal

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### FOR SALE.

My breeding boar Pete 2d 9789, Vol. 8, Ohio P. C. Record, sire Ben F. B. No 6445, dam Black Mollie 6th No. 16526, she by Black Joe No. 3303, He is a sure breeder and all right in every particular. As I cannot use him any more in my herd I will sell him for \$30 if taken soon.

A. O. BOWEN, Wixom, Mich.



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I have two Percheron stallions which I offer I have two Percheron stallions which I over for sale very cheap. Both are full blood. One is five years old, dappled grey, weight, 1,550 lbs. Grand sire on both sidas is Romulus 878, and his registered number is 2425. The other is a two-year-old, steel grey, weight, 1,400 lbs., and of the Brilliant family. Cheap for cash or good paner. Address

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402 Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182. JOHN P. SANBORN, Port Huron, Mich. FOR SALE.

Hambletonian stallion No. 826, standard and recorded in Vol. VII. of Wallace's American Trotting Register. Would take in exchange a good brood mare or filly. For parifeulars address P. O. box 357, Plainwell, Allegan Co. Mich.

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A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock breeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for hatching from either variety at 22 per 15 or \$3 for 26. Address

C. F. R. BELLOWS. TPSILARSI, MICH.

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On page February, 1 possible prof en State. figures of res is intended a more exten follows: M trees, sold 8 received \$19 fact the write ing deduction the acre, at annual crop

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## Forticultural.

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

I notice the President of the State Horticultural Society takes exceptions to the advice of the FARMER and certain eastern fruit growers relative to the planting of orchards to but few standard varieties; intimating such advice may do for the commercial grower whose orchards are for revenue only, but is not suited to the ordinary farmer to whom the orchard is a side issue.

It may look like temerity in me to differ with so noted a horticulturist as Hon. T. T. Lyon, but I have had a little practical experience which has cost me some money and taught 13. ic ...; and which disposes me

en the average farmer, with an eight or too sere his to be set in apple trees, makes a great mistake when he lets himself be influenced into planting two or three trees of a dozen or more varieties. With land at \$60 to \$70 per acre, and authorities on fruit culture insisting the trees must have the strength of the soil, no man running a farm of 130 or 140 acres can afford to give up a tenth of his cleared land to fruit without a prospect of a cash return. He cannot afford himself the pleasure of trying the merits of all the "star" varieties to please an epicurean sense. He wants the sorts that will sell well in market, keep the family apple barrel full through the winter, and a few trees of early kinds for autumn.

The financial difference between orchards of few and many kinds is well illustrated by this "ow'er true tale." There were two orchards side by side in Lima township, this county, one of about six acres, the other of nearly eight. In the six acre orchard there were but five trees of any one variety, but there were one or two each of a great many sorts, from Early Harvest and Sweet Bough to Golden Russet and some unknown to the pomological reports. The result was the orchard was practically good for nothing, pecuniarily. The early apples rotted under the trees; they were a drug in the local market, which five bushels would glut any day; buyers went through the country making their contracts, the first question was, "How many barrels and what kind?" and can't bother with small lots like that!" Naturally the owner became convinced there was no money in fruit, the orchard was neglected, and it became a case of the "survival of the fittest."

On the other farm, the orchard usually yielded a good profit; some seasons it was the most profitable eight acres on the farm. Less than one acre was set to sorts for fam-Rhode Island Greening; and there was never a lack of buyers for the crop, which was nanally sold on the trees, the buyer sending went the refuse, and the orchard was clean members invited to attend. and the cash rattling in the farmer's poci-t while his neighbor's fruit went to windfa or was eaten by swine.

Now I think the observant farmer will find ! afford it, but the shoe pinches right there-

most of us can't afford it. WASHTENAW.

For the Michigan Farmer.

On page 53 of Rural Californian for February, 1889, we read an article on the possible profits of peach culture in the Goldan State. This article, by giving facts and figures of results obtained on a small scale, is intended to show what may be realized on a more extended sphere of action. It is as follows: Mr. G. N. Lewis, from four peach trees, sold 853 pounds of fruit, for which he received \$12 80; or \$3 20 per tree. From this fact the writer proceeds to draw the following deductions. One hundred peach trees to the acre, at \$3 per tree will give \$320 for an annual crop. Therefore California is a desirable country for peach culture.

Now let us compare these facts and figures as given in the Rural Californian, with some facts and figures in my experience in pear culture here in our Michigan. And for this purpose I will take Clarp's Pavorite, the variety Mr. Lyon condemns me for recommending fruit growers to plant

As we in Michigan do not sell fruit by the pound. I hereby reduce the above 853 pounds of peaches to our standard of measure. At 15 pounds of peaches to the peck basket, which is on an average correct, we find the kept rich. Even under the most favorable Californian had 57 baskets of peaches from his four trees, or a little over 14 baskets from each tree. A fair crop certainly, but we are not told the age of the trees. I have eight standard trees of the Clapp's Pavorite varieav of pear, sixteen years old. In 1886, I sold from these trees 196 peck baskets at an average of 46: per basket, gross sales. Net, \$58 80.

In 1887, 164 baskets at an average price of

44c per basket. Net, \$45 92. And in 1888, I sold the fruit on the trees for \$56, the party doing all the picking, finding his barrels and doing his packing. Thus your readers will see that I realized from these eight trees in three years, the handsome sum of \$160 72. Am I calpable when I recommend Clapp's Favorite as a profitable pear? A pound of esperience is better than 100 pounds of theory. Now apply the Californian's conclusion that if one peach tree in California will give \$3 20, 100 trees will give \$3 30. So by a parity of reasoning, if one tree of Ciapp's Favorite will give \$7, 100 trees will give \$700. Ergo, I prefer Michigan.

JOSEPH LANNIN. Sours HAVEN, March 25, 1889.

Pruning the Raspberry. A correspondent of the Orange County

Former, talking about his raspberry plantation, says:

suffer most from freezing, while the small

all varieties which I have tried, including Cuthbert, Marlboro, Hansell and Schaffer. With the latter the year old plants came through the winter all right last season and produced a splendid crop while most of the large strong canes on the older plants (and ly to the ground.

Can any of your scientific readers give an explanation to this, or is the old fashloned notion that well ripened wood is best, to be considered erroneous? I simply accept the fact as I find it and delay trimming till the between the live canes and the dead ones.

Can any one tell us what is the best method of trimming the black cap varieties? Mine have been winter-killing more or less every winter, especially plants more than one year old. My practice has been to cut out the old wood and cut back the new, leaving only as many canes to the hills as I I wanted, as soon as picking was finished. This starts a lateral growth from the canes

that are left, which does not appear to be as healthy as the first growth. I notice that the lateral growth so induced is the first to suffer, while the buds on the main stalk which do not start a lateral growth, are the main dependence for fruit buds. Last season, as an experiment I did not summer trim my black caps at all (Gregg and Hopkins) but let them make their natural growth. Part of my berries are tied to wires and part to stakes. As soon as the new canes had attained sufficient growth and before they began to lop, they were tied to the supports to keep them erect. They made a splendid growth and look very fine at this writing. I will try and report results after harvest. The only objection to this plan noted thus far is that the new canes have to be tied to the supports before the picking season is over in order to keep them from lopping over in the way. Help is not apt to be very plenty just at that time.

The South Haven and Casco Pomologi-

cal Society. The regular meeting of the Pomological Society was held at their rooms Monday P. M., March 18th. The rules and regulations there were too few of any one sort to pay to of the proposed Fruit-Growers' Union were bother with to ship to the city; and when the discussed and signed by a large number of those present, and it was voted to leave the papers with the Secretary to receive as many of the fruit-growers' signatures as possible the reply to an estimate would be, "Oh, we before the first of June, when the Society will meet for organization.

Mr. Hulbert moved that the last cause of Art. 6, in relation to guarantee of fruit, be week.

A communication was received from a the Michigan Farmer, and as the fruit never out of place in the fruit garden. ily use; the remainder to Baldwin and was to be properly graded and guaranteed they would like to handle it.

The programme of the meeting of the State Horticultural Society for its meeting of the men to sort and pack it. To the cider mill 28th and 27th of March was presented and

W. H. PAYNE, Sec.

The Peach Buds. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, interviewed this is usually the difference between the respecting the prospects of the peach crop, able condition. Prospects are that much seed.

conditions follow hereafter.

The Saugatuck Commercial says: growers have informed us that the closest scrunity of their orchards has failed to reveal any buds which are not black. This state of the buds has been observed before however, and still a fair crop of fruit was obtained."

Drawbacks to Plum Culture.

J. F. C. Hyde, in a paper on the cultivation of the plum, made the following remarks on the subject of the drawbacks to the busi-

The greatest drawback to plum growing is the black knot, and one cannot hope to succeed without fighting it energetically. We know of no better method than to keep the trees in thrifty growing condition. In order to do this the land must be made and conditions the knots will appear after a time. The trees should be frequently examined during the growing season and any appearance of the fungus should be promptly cut off and burned. Bad wounds and disfigured trees eften result from this treatment, but it is necessary. If the trees grow very thriftily it is well to head them in, just before the buds start in spring, so as to keep

the trees stocky and symmetrical. He has often seen a growth of five to seven feet in a single season. He usually cuts back about one-half of such rank growth. This pruning with the rich land makes very vigorous new wood, which he regarded as less subject to the black knot than wood of

less thrift. Many regard the curculio as the great enemy of the plum grower; but there is really no great difficulty in destroying them by persistent juring of the trees and catching the bugs on a sheet stretched for the purpose under the tree.

He has made some iron plugs with the heads about 11/4 inch square and three inches long, which are driven into a suitable hole in the trunk of the tree, so as to leave the head projecting. This plug receives the blow of the mailet without injury to the tree.

Soon after the blossoms have dropped, when the small fruit begins to show is the. time to begin operations. Have a piece of cloth three to six feet wide according to size I have always heard it recommended to of trees, with sticks to spread it out like a shop cultivation as early as Aug. 1st in order kite; a slit is made in one side of the cloth to give the wood a chance to mature and dis- pearly to the middle to admit the trunk of courage a late growth of wood. With me, it the tree. The cloth being spread under the things look best not too brilliant with floweris always the earliest, strongest canes, that tree one or two smart blows of the mallet will jar off every curcullo from the tree; they late shoots that appear after cultivation stops fall rolled up in little balls like hemp seed, invariably stand the winter all right and the and are easily poured from the cloth into a

This operation must be repeated every morning for four to six weeks, requiring about an large each limb will need to be jarred separately, for which purpose a mallet with rubthere were many monsters) were killed near- good as the iron plug, which gives a sharp ed by layering. In July, bend down the in the near future will be as staple as the

The fruit will need to be thinned out if crop of good plums is desired.

There are many good varieties of plums but he would advise planting for market purposes only a few sorts. A large purple plum buds start in the spring so I can distinguish | sells better than a green one. For sale, he would commend the Bradshaw, a large, handsome variety which comes early, which is in its favor, as the early market is usually better than later. It is a thrifty tree and less subject to black knot than some others. Smith's Orleans is of good size and showy,

though of only fair quality. The Lombard is a well-known variety of medium size and firm quality; reddish pur-

in order to have fruit of fair size. He would be inclined to stop here for spider. market varieties, but if a yellow plum is wanted would choose Prince's Imperial Gage. For home use he would make a different selection; Green Gage, Washington, Jefferson, Yellow Gage, Reine Claude de Bevay,

Lawrence's Favorite and McLaughlin. The plum crop is not so reliable as the pear or apple, though more profitable under favorable circumstances. In addition to the difficulties already mentioned, it sometimes happens that wet weather about the time of ripening causes the fruit to crack and decay. He would not advise planting more plums than one is prepared to take care of.

Pruning the Gooseberry.

The Canadian Horticulturist says: "The ting back to encourage as much new wood as possible; the former should not be cut back, but it should be freely thinned. Indeed, without a thorough annual thinning out of the branches, it is impossible to prohalf of the head every fall, whether of old or he gets a couple more crops. new growth; but retaining the latter in preference to the former, as upon it the fruit is grown. In England the tree form is preferred, but with us the bush form is more nore fruit under that method.

Regarding fertilizers for the gooseberry, much will depend upon the needs of the soil striken out and laid on the table for one as to the kind, but with regard to quantity it of strawberries this season will be consideris no doubt the most useful, containing all are good for a large Southern crop, and the Philadelphia firm, saying that they had seen | most every essential element. Potash, either | acreage in Southern Illinois is fully 25 per an account of the formation of the Union in simple or as supplied in wood ashes, is cent greater than last year, as also in Mis-

Firm the Soil.

much depth, and for that reason with the soil thoroughly pulverized the natural moisture becomes evaporated at the surface, by tural Society discussed the merits of a machine amateur who wants to try a little of every- varieties are badly frosted, while the hardier soil should be sufficiently compacted or firmthing. That's all right for those who can and later varieties are in much more favor- ed to insure its complete contact with the

better prices will prevail, owing to the way It seems to be an absolute necessity that in which the frost has thinned out the buds. this condition exist in the planting of all H. Dale Adams, of Gulesburg, thinks Craw-kinds of seed and in transplanting plants. carrots. Do not make the mistake of plantford peaches will be sold by the dozen next | This principle seems to have been fully nnsummer, as the buds on that variety are uni- derstood by the fathers, for we can well reversally killed off. The Crawford buds are member when it was considered that it that a feast will not be followed by a famine. very tender. A fair crop of late varieties | was absolutely necessary at time of planting can be expected, unless some unfavorable of corn or potatoes that every hill be stepped course, in addition to bringing the soil in "If the black peach buds (so called) never contact with the seed, served, as was beproduce fruit, there will not be a thousand lieved, as an obstacle to the successful efforts baskets of peaches in this part of Allegan of crows in pulling the corn. And they County next season. A number of fruit- raised good corn in those old-fashioned days. -Germantown Telegraph.

FLORICULTURAL.

THE Freesia is a very attractive flower, which, though not really new is yet not widely known. It is a bulb, and, planted in the fall, gives its sweet, white, trumpetshaped flowers about the holidays and on through the season till spring. It a very pretty blossom for the buttonhole, requiring no formal arrangement.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR, of New York, at her reception the other day, had her house decorated with the very rarest flowers the het houses could produce. For example, the Japanese apple blossom, which costs \$10 a spray, was displayed profusely, and Magna Charta roses, which cost \$3 each, were purchased by the score. No wonder the florists idolize Mrs. Astor and hail her as their Lady Bountiful. She is probably the very best individual patron they have.

BEGONIAS, grown as single specimens and carefully handled to insure good form THE FIRST YEAR OF BEEKEEPand thriftiness, make fine plants for the win. dow. A way which florists recommend as giving fine results is to place the pot on a brick in a pan of water, keeping the water about half an inch below the upper surface of the brick. In this way the plant absorbs supplied to the under surface of the leaves. which is necessary for the best development

EDGAR SANDERS says, in the Prairie Farmer: "There is many an old hollow make a famous rustic stump, in the form of roots, on which, with sod and moss, a receptacle of soil is placed, and made a veritable mass of flowers. Such a mass is not a very elightly object at first, but by skillful planting in part with trailers from the ground below, and growing down from the soil on the old stump, they can be made very odd and charming bits of garden scenery. Such a few central plants of effective foliage."

digging in a compost of sods and cow ma- ing the indigestible wax of the comb that nure. The latter should be about one year produces the distress. hour for 100 trees. When the trees are quite old, and mixed in the proportion of one load to eight of the former, and if the soil is inclined to be heavy, add one part to ten of third more than extracted to make the profits ber-faced head has been used, but it is not so good sharp sand. Roses are easily propagat- to the beekeeper equal; but extracted honey

on the under side, about an inch long, to the on account of its being cheaper. We pith. By thus partially breaking the con- use it for almost everything in place of the nection with the parent bush, the layered adulterated syrups of commerce. cane will send out rootlets of its own, and when cut away in the fall or spring, will be able to depend on its own roots for nourishment. The green fly, the thrips and the ing the plants with a solution of whale oil ple, very free bearer, and needs to be thinned per side of the leaves. A syringing with clear water is a good remedy against the red

Horticultural Items.

THE use of poisons by horticulturists to

A MISSOURI fruit-grower has 80 acres in apple orchard, in which the trees are 18 years old, and last year he realized \$5.50 per tree from the lot, about 7,000 trees.

T. T. Lyon thinks a fruit can scarcely be said to have thoroughly established a reputation in less than ten years. P. M. Augur, of Connecticut, would assign even a longer

ANY variety of the strawberry forming gooseberry should be pruned differently from large crowns and therefore capable of prothe currant. The latter needs constant cut- ducing large crops of large berries, is more susceptible to injury from vicissitudes of weather for that very reason.

An eastern horticulturist whose plum trees generally succumb to the black knot after two or three crops, has discovered that by duce fine gooseberries; and probably it is heading back the trees, when they become not too much to advise a cutting out of one- badly infested, they send out new growth and

who has seen a sample, said he would call it a and a ruined market. popular, as it will live longer and produce combination of tongue, whip and inarched grafting, and which can hardly fail to grow if there be any growth in the stock.

Ir acreage counts for anything the supply

can scarcely be made too rich. Barn manure ably in excess of the crop of 1888. Prospects THE introducer of Fay's Prolific current.

Mr. G. S. Josselyn, of Fredonia, N. Y., claims In planting vegetable seeds it is necessary there have been millions of spurious Fay that they come in close contact with the soil | currants sold within the past few years, and in order to secure speedy germination. As a claims this is the reason of the varying rule, small seeds should not be covered to opinion of fruit growers relative to this va-

THE members of the New York Horticu. which means the seed is deprived of that known as the apple-gatherer, at a late meetmoisture which is necessary for its germinal ing, and one gentleman said that with five can. It is a great convenience; it holds the commercial orchard and the orchard of the says he learns the Crawford and other early development. In order to avoid this the men, two in the tree, two operating the gath- combs while you are shaving off the cappings erer and one on the ground, 200 barrels of which you drop down upon the wire screen,

soon as the ground can be worked are smooth pounds of honey and after it has stood 24 hours you can draw the honey from the ing only one variety of seed and that all as one time, but provide for a succession, so

Ir seems as if a liberal education in ento upon and be trodden by the feet. This mology is an indispensable requisite to the successful fruit-grower. He must know the appearance and habits of his insect foes in order to fight them successfully, and the same information is necessary as regards his insect friends, the parasites that prey upon injurious species. In California, the three principal enemies of the codling moth-the larvæ of the lady-bug, a species of Acarus. and a species of "soldier bug"-are doing veteran service in the destruction of this pest, from 60 to 80 per cent having by this neans been destroyed. These same insects destroy the scale also. The idea that every thing that is a bug or a worm must be an enemy and hence destroyed, is a grave mis-

> WM ROBERTS, M. D., Physician to the Manchester, Eng., Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says: "Gradual failure of strength, increased pallor or sallowness, and disinclination for exercise is one of the prominent symptoms of kidney disease." Warner's Safe Cure is the only remedy that is guaranteed to cure kidney disease.

> > Apiarian.

ING.

Extracted Honey.

One of the grandest inventions for the bee keeper was the extractor, a machine (iliusthe water as it requires it, and moisture is trated last week) for the purpose of throwing the honey from the comb by centrifugal force, without injuring the combs, thus enabling the aplarist to use the combs success ively and saving the bees the time and consumption of honey necessary to build new combs, and so increasing the yield per coltrunk of a tree that needs only sawing off ony at least 100 per cent. As nearly as we and partially sinking in the ground, leaving can ascertain, it requires the consumption of its rough bark on, that in the summer would from 12 to 20 pounds of honey to build one pound of comb, besides the enforced idleness a vase of plants. It is an odd conceit of on the part of the bees in order to secrete some to take the stump of an old tree, and wax. So you will readily see where the extra invert, bottom up, with a mass of straggling | yield of honey comes from, in the production of extracted honey. When we get along to the marketing of honey, I will give some suggestions as to the best methods of marketing extracted honey.

One thing is to be remembered: Extracted honey is not the strained honey of our grandfathers' days, where dead bees, young brood, pollen and all, were dumped into a CROWN JEWEL POTATO bag and squeezed through the meshes. Oh, colors, but with finely-arranged creepers and no! extracted honey is one of the results of scientific beekeeping, giving us honey in a more healthful form than in the comb, even. m16-4t To have the best success with roses, it is Many who are distressed by eating comb buds start to their very tips. This applies to bucket having in it a little kerosene oil necessary to have a good rich soil made by honey can eat extracted with impunity, it be-

Comb honey is and always will be a fancy branch, and pin it to a shallow trench in the syrups of commerce, and should be more so. soil, pressing down the earth firmly upon it As soon as the masses are educated to the and leaving the tip growing upward. Care health and life giving qualities it contains, it should be taken, however, first to cut a slit will be in greater demand than comb honey Those of you who think of producing ex-

tracted honey will need some things different than you will in the production of comb honey. For instance, in the place of the black slug can all be kept under by syring- surplus crates you will need what we call a super, similar to one section of the Simplicsoap. One pound of soap is sufficient for ity hive, if you use a chaff hive; and if you eight gallons of water. Throw the water in use a Simplicity hive, then you will need a a fine spray on the under as well as the up- two story hive and it will be better to get old combs that have been used before, as newly built combs are so tender-especially when the honey is thick—that it is difficult to throw it out without breaking the combs. These combs, or the frames in which they are built, should be just the same size as those in the brood nest; in fact there should fight fungi and injurious insects is largely on | be but one size of frame in any well regulated aplary, so that they are interchangeable. Aside from an extractor you will need an uncapping knife; this is used for cutting or



BINGHAM & HETHEBINGTON'S UNCAPPING KNIFE.

removing the cappings from the combs be fore placing them in the extractor. I shall recommend leaving the combs on the hives until they are at least one-half or two-thirds capped over, as bees never cap the honey until it is thoroughly ripened. Honey, or nectar, when it is first gathered, is thin and contains a large amount of water, and this is evaporated by the bees before sealing it up, which process we call ripening. Many advocate throwing it out of the comb every two or three days, and ripening it by artificial means; but no process has ever yet been devised that can equal the process employed JAPANESE methods of grafting are said to by the bees. If you try the artificial process be very clever. Samuel Miller, of Missouri, I predict for you an inferior quality of honey

In addition to the extractor and uncapping knife I would advise you to get an uncapping



and whatever honey there is in them drains out, and it is of the very best quality. The The garden seeds that can be sowed as tank below holds about three hundred

GEO. E. HILTON. FREMONT. (Continued next week.)

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reto unknown, and has wen for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

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-BUCCESSORS TO-JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St., DETROIT, MICH.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, MARCH 80, 1889

Paper to Entered at the Detroit Post whose as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved stock: APRIL 3-Benj. F. Batcheler, Oceola, Living-

MAY 1-Mrs. A. Youell, Grand Rapids, Jerseys. JUNE 12-C. F. Moore, St. Clair, Shorthorns.

J. A. Mann, Auctioneer JUNE 13-D. Henning, Battle Creek, Shorthorn and Bereford cattle. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 20,801 bu., against 20,401 bu. the previous week, and 41,721 bu, for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 103,693 bu, against 44,169 bu, the previous week, and 22,180 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 613,205 bu., against 697,749 bu. last week, and 1,434,611 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on March 23 was 30,233,812 bu. against 31, 182, 501 bu, the previous week, and 35,433,544 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 948,-689 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 5,-199,732 bu.

Wheat closed yesterday at about the same range as a week ago, after dropping several cents below. The recovery from the depression of Tuesday, when No. 1 white sold down to 97c, and No. 2 red to 95%c, is undoubtedly the result of unfavorable weather conditions for the wheat on the ground. In this State the dry winds and bright sunshine of the past ten days have been severe upon the plant on light soils, and we look for a Secretary of State, on the average condition. These conditions, however, are not general in the winter wheat States, some of which have had sufficient moisture to keep the plant in good shape. We had a light fall of snow vesterday, probably the last of the season, and rain must come soon and in considerable quantities if the crop is to be even three consecutive seasons has placed the State of rain will prevent a disastrous failure of

New York vesterday closed higher, and

The following table exhibits the day closing prices of spot wheat in this market from March 1st to 29th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Marc	sh 1	1 0134	1 0136	3014
64	2	1 011/4	1 01	
46	4	1 00	****	89
44	5		1 01	88
44	6	98	97	88
68	7	9914	9834	8814
44	8	991/4	9816	8814
46	9	1 00	9846	87
44	11	99	97	87
*86	12	97%	95	85
-	13	01.74	9514	85
46	14	1 0136	9536	8516
44	15	9814	94	8514
44	16	9914	95	007
156	18	98	94%	84
41	19	9714	92	C-M
-66	20	97	91	
44	91	9746	9214	83
44	21	9834	9636	84
64	22	99	981/4	8414
-41		98	98	09.79
46	25	97	9546	****
44	26	96	9514	****
44	27			00
	28	98	9516	83

96% The closing prices on the various deals

each day of the past week were as follows: 9834 94 9534 95 99 94% 95% 96 96% 97

The frozen wheat of Dakota and other Northwestern sections is not wanted by millers even at extremely low prices, if the following from the St. Paul Pioneer-Press "The demand here is confined almost exclusively to No. 1 and No. 2 northern, the

poorer grades being a regular drug upon the market. It is next to impossible to dispose of them. Low grade wheat that sold readily at 85@90c a short time ago now goes begging at 70@75c, and wheat that was easily worked off at 50c is now being sold at 30c— when there is any demand. A good deal of the stuff is being sold by the ton. With all the labor to effect sales of this stuff it is sccumulating, and its final disposal will soon be a serious question."

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

rope:	Duckete
Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On Passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 81,780,157 16,624,000 8,632,000
Total bushels March 8, 1889 Total previous week Total two weeks ago	52,086,157 51,992,059 53,740,409
Total March 10, 1868	52,783,453

home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending March 16 were 603,409 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending March 2 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,579,164 bu. less than the censumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 564,704 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending March 16, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 160,000 bn., of which 80,000

bu, were for the United Kingdom and 80,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 190,000 bushels, of which 40,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 80,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to March 16, aggregate 33,680,000 bu., of which 19,600,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 14,080,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 23,500,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India March 6 was estimated at 1,694,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 664,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 4d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 8s. 0d.; California No. 1, 7s. 6d.

CORN AND OATS

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 31,079 bu., against 50,236 bu. the previous week, and 15,422 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 17,207 bu., against 43,563 bu. the previous week, and 3,371 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on March 16 amounted to 17,051,473 bu., against 16,647,-728 bu. the previous week, and 9,214,854 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 403,735 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 707,158 bu. against 698,371 bu. last week, and 25,631 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. Dealers suddenly awakened to the fact yesterday that spot corn was scarce, and there was a general scramble for it, resulting in pushing up prices 1/2 %c per bu., while futures showed only a slight improvement. Spot No. 2 closed at 34%c per bu., No. 3 at 33c; No. 2 yellow at 35c, and No. 2 white had 341/c bid. In futures No. 2 for April closed at 34 1/c. and May at 85c. At Chicago corn was quiet yesterday, but prices show a slight advance from the figures of a week ago on both spot and futures. The market rules steady. Quotations at the close were as follows: No. 2 spot, 34%c per bu,; April delivery, 34%c; May, 35%c; July, 36%c. New York was steady and moderately active yesterday, with No. 2 at 42%@42%c in elevator, and 43%@43%c afloat. Futures closed firm and more active.

At Liverpool yesterday corn was steady, with mixed western in fair demand at 3s. 91/4d. per cental., a slight decline from last week. Futures closed at 3s. 91/4d. for April and 3s. 9%d. for May.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 36,156 bu., against 26,164 bu. the previous week, and 7,049 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for decided decline in the next report by the the week were none, against none the previous week, and 7,606 bu. for same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on March 23 was 7,338,423 bu., against 7,510,455 bu. the previous week and 4,081,-573 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease of 172,032 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 56,200 bu., against as good as last season. The dry weather of 42.704 bu. the previous week, and 15,185 the corresponding week in 1888. Oats are in a most critical condition, and only plenty | quiet but steady, with prices at the same range as a week ago. Receipts keep up well, but so far the demand has been good enough to keep stocks from accumulating. firm; Chicago was higher on spot and near No. 2 white are quoted at 28%c per bu., No. futures, while reports of snow and rain at 2 mixed at 25%c, and light mixed at 27%c. the west kept July futures from advancing No futures were sold, and the market is more than %@%c. Liverpool and London left to the legitimate results of the condition of stocks and the demand. At Chicago the market yesterday was quiet and steady, and business confined largely to cash buying. Speculators do not seem willing to invest on either side of the market. Values are a shade higher than a week ago. No. 2 spot sold at 25c; May futures at 26c; June at 25%e; July at 25%c. At New York oats are dull and heavy, and futures a shade lower than early in the week, but above last week's range. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 33%@33%c; No. 2 Chicago mixed. 32c; mixed western, 30@32%c; white western, 33@39c per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed for April closed at 80%c; May

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

at 30%c, and June at 30%c.

BUTTER.

Free arrivals are weakening the market for butter, especially as they are largely of ordinary stock, for which purchasers become scarcer every day. Large amounts of butter are received here which are totally unfit for food, and yet have cost the producer very nearly as much as choice. There must be a terrible loss in hard cash to the makers of such butter, and the dealer is a lucky man if he does not meet with a loss in handling it also. Quotations here are as follows: Fancy dairy, 20c; choice dairy, 17@19c; common to fair, 12@15c; creamery, 25@28c per lb. At Chicago yesterday stocks below fine were rather liberal for the demand, which was light, and all such was dull and slow. Fresh and sweet makes of both creamery and dairies were in moderate favor on local account and steady at the recently reduced prices. Fancy creamery, Elgin made, 24 @25c per lb.; choice Western creamery, 22@23%c;fair to good, 18@19c;choice dairies, 19@22c; common to fair do, 14@18c; good packing stock, 12@13c; rolls, 14@13c. The New York market is slightly lower than a week ago, and dull for all grades except the finest stock. Fancy Eigin creamery does net appear to be in any surplus and is held steadily at 25c, with small lots charged up

to regular trade a shade higher. Fancy

Western, other than Elgin, is in fair request

at 24c. but that is the top for gathered crear

goods. Lower grades weak and irregular,

with very nice lots offering below 20c. New

State dairy half tubs in fair request, but 24c

the top fox selections, and fine lines offering

at 23@231/2 . Welsh tubs seldom good en-

ough to exceed 20@23c. Old State dairy

dull and weak. Western packed very slow for all grades and prices weak and declin-Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

EASTERN STOCK-NEW. Pa-, tubs, lancy----- State dairy, Welsh, prime...... State dairy, Welsh, fair to good... WESTERN STOCK-NEW. Western imitation creamery, choice
Western do, good to prime.
Western dairy, fine.
Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, ordinary.
Western factory, lows, etc., extra.
Western factory, fresh tubs, extra
firsts. Western factory, fresh tubs, firsts... Western factory seconds.... Western dairy and factory thirds... 10

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows:

For week ending March 26. CHEESE.

So far as this market is concerned it is the same old story with cheese. Values are entirely unchanged, and there is nothing of interest to note. Quotations here are 12@ 12%c for Michigan full creams, and 12%@ 13c for New York. Skims are dull and nominal. It looks like an early season, and dealers at the east seem to be unwilling to take any great amount of stock for fear of the market dropping under them. While stocks are not at all heavy there is a general depression in the trade at present, owing to exporters keeping out of the market and the shrinkage of prices abroad. At Chicago steady. While there was little disposition to shade prices, dealers were disposed to work stocks of autumn-made goods down to a low point, as the new make will appear before many weeks. Quotations were as follows: Full cream cheddars, 10%@11c; do flats, 10% @11c; Young Americas, 11%@ of farmer blood in the entire make-up. 11%c; low grades, 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 2@9c; domestic Swiss, 91/2@11c. The New York market is very quiet at present, and not a single feature of interest can be noted. Exporters are not doing much, and the home trade calls for only the finest lots, hence good not up to that are hard to move Values show a decline since our last report.

State factory	, fancy	, to ho	me t	rade	 1114	0	113
State factory	, perre	ction,	AL UTE	0	 1174	S	117
State factory	, choic	20			 11	Ø	115
State factory	good				 10%	0	103
State factor	y, medi	um			 10%	0	103
State factory						0	10
State factory						@	10
State factory						0	91
State factory	medi	11m			 6	a	8
State factory					6 2	ã	5
Ohio flats, b						ā	1114
Ohio flats, o							

For week ending March 26... last year

year) compare as follows:

since May 1 (the beginning of the trade

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull for American cheese, with quotations at 55s. 6d. per cwt. for both white week ago.

WOOL

There seems to be a better future in store for the wool-grower. The decision of the Treasury Department noted in another colump, which will put a stop to further fraud ulent importations of worsted goods, is already having an effect upon the wool marthe Wool Reporter says:

"The minds of all are turned in the direction of the new clip, and fears are expressed that there may be an increase in activity which would be far from beneficial wool dealers when the time comes for them to approach the interior dealers. The reports reach us from the we tions indicate that the wool growers occupy a high level and intend to hold for stiff Should this market become at all active and prices stiffen, the wool growers ould have a strong advantage and to a large extent, be able to control prices. A dispatch from Washington says that

the classification of worsted cloths formed the subject of a hearing at the Treasury Department Thursday afternoon by Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Maynard. Col. Tichenor, the latter's successor, was also present. The hearing was given at the instance of domestic manufacturers of woolen goods, who are opposed to the present rate of duty assessed on worsteds. Their argument was in substance that worsted cloths being made in part of wool tops are dutiable at the double rate prescribed for manufactures of wool. They asked for a decision of this kind in order that the question may be determined by the courts of appeal. Secretary Fairchild refused to act in the matter on the ground that Congress alone could give the desired relief. Secretary Windom took the matter under advisement. If Secretary Windom follows the precedent of Judge Folger, by declaring worsteds a manufacture of wool, and dutiable as such, then look out for a big demand for wool from manufacturers, as such a decision would put a stop to the importation of immense quantities of such goods, and domestic manufact urers would have to supply the deficiency. With these two holes under the tariff fence filled up, our wool-growers and woolen man ufacturers would be in excellent shape, and a return to the prosperous days of '79 to '84 certain.

fairly active. The sales foot up 1,576,700 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled and 300,500 lbs. of foreign, against 2,452,300 lbs. domestic and 244,000 lbs. foreign for the corres ponding week last year. Stocks are so light and broken that large sales cannot be looked for. The reports from the southwest show that the clip will be in early and in fine condition, and manufacturers will probably not buy freely until the new clip begins to ar rive. Prices are nominal almost, so light is the supply and demand. For Michigan X 31c is the outside price. There have been cales at both 30@31c, but the former figure will not buy choice wool; the clean cost ranges between 67@68c. A little Wisconsin X has this week sold at 31c. Some small fair conditioned lots of No. 1 clothing have sold at 36@37c or 65c clean; but on this, as well as Ohio, prices are to a great extent nominal. Washed combing wools are quiet. No. 1 Ohio is held at 40c, and Michigan at 39c; the latter will shrink about 40 per cent, and cost the consumer 64@65c scoured. Unwached and unmerchantable have met with fair request. Delaines are

dull and uninteresting, with a few small

At Boston the past week the market was

ditioned quarter-blood Missouri and Indiana are held at 29c; three-eighths Missouri is held at 30c, costing the manufacturer 53c clean. Oregon wools have again been taken 21c. California has sold in fair amounts, spring at 18@22c, or on a clean basis in the vicinity of 60c.

The market for pulled wools is a quie one, and the movement continues rather small; fine extras are wanted and move at 29@38c. Good Maine supers bring 41@44c, and eastern 34@38c, while average combing pulled is selling at 32@35c; fine combing pulled 40@45c. C supers are 29@30c.

Australian wools are quiet. Lambs' wool has sold at 36@40c, choice combing at 40c, and choice cross-breds at 42c per lb. The lemand is less active.

DEDICATED TO THE OHIO

The Ohio Farmer is published at Cleve land, in the neighboring State of Ohio. It State of Michigan, as it certainly ought from its close proximity, especially on matters of agriculture. It was therefore somewhat of a surprise to read in its editorial columns the following:

Last week we stated that S. S. Rockwood of Wisconsin, was Secretary Rusk's assistyesterday the market was quiet and about ant, but it was a mistake. Rockwood was appointed chief clerk, and another politician ion. Edwin Willits, of Michigan, has been appointed assistant secretary. We don't know anything about Willits, except that the Leader of this city says he is a good Republican. Perhaps that is the only essential qualification for any position connected with ne "elevated" department! Not a particle department has been "elevated" so high that grangers can only gaze upward at it, and admire! Candidly, we think it about time for the agricultural press to protest against this sort

> For the purpose of giving information to the Ohio Farmer, and those of its readers who may have been misled by the above editorial, we give a short sketch of Hon. Edwin Willits' life, prefacing it with the observation that we never saw a more uncalled for and unjust attack upon a public man than is made by the Farmer. Its assertions prove gross ignorance and display absolute malice, a charge that we are pleased to say can seldom be made against the agricultural press.

Edwin Willits was born in Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 24, 1830. He came to Michigan with his parents in September, 1836, over 52 years ago. After passing through the public schools he went to the State University at Ann Arbor,

Monroe, and began the study of law under Isaac P. Christiancy, for a number of years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of 1857, and was a successful lawyer until 1860, when he was elected prosecuting attorney and colored, the same prices as quoted a of Monroe County, holding the office three years. In 1862 he was also elected a member of the State Board of Education, and was re-elected in 1866, serving in all 12 years. From 1855 to 1865 he was editor of the dent Lincoln in 1865, and was removed by President Johnson in October, 1866. He ket. In its report of the New York market was elected to the forty-fifth congress on the republican ticket, and again to the fortysixth and forty-seventh congresses. In 1883 he was appointed Principal of the State Normal School, where he remained until his appointment to the Presidency of the State Agricultural College in 1885, which position Mr. Willits, from his connection with the College, has been brought into close affiliation with the agriculturists of this and other States, and it is probable that his nomination for the position of Assistant Secretary mortgage that you can get, drawing six per of Agriculture was the result of an acquaint- cent, and a Government bond drawing four ance with Secretary Rusk, brought about per cent, to any money lender, and see while engaged in his work as the head of the most successful Agricultural College in existence to-day. Secretary Rusk is a farmer himself, fully competent to meet the requirements of the position he has lately assumed, and not at all likely to choose for his assistant an incompetent person. We can assure the Ohio Farmer that it will be a most difficult task which will devolve upon the State Board of Agriculture to choose a fitting successor to Mr. Willits. The only point Michigan people will have to regret in this appointment is the vacancy it occasions in the important position which Mr. Willits has so satisfactorily filled.

HOGS AND PORK.

Report on the Product for the Year Ending March 1st.

The Cincinnati Price Current, in its report of the hog product for the year ending March 1st, gives the following statement of the number of hogs packed as compared with the provious year:

Sumber of hogs packed ..... 5,483,858 5,921.1 268.46 34.76 \$1.90 For the eight summer months ending Nov.

1. 1888, the report shows: 5,815.122 5,611,596 281.88 247.66 31.85 30.86 Average yield lard .....

For the winter season the decrease in the number is 437,329 hogs, but this is slightly more than overcome by gain in average weight. Stocks of hog products, as reported in the west March 1, show a reduction of 20, 000,000 pounds of meats, 8,000 barrels of pork, and 52,000 tierces of lard, compared with a year ago. Eastern stocks show the

same reduction. The summer supply of hogs, as indicated by returns of correspondents, promises an increase of five per cent, but the editor interprets the general situation as warranting an expectation of fully two per cent gain in number as compared with last year. He gives the winter packing at leading points as follows: Chicago, 1,462,130; Kansas City, 712, 184; St. Louis, 336,176; Omaha, 338,050; Cincinnati, 300,082; Indianapolis, 278,002 Milwankee, 273,576; Louisville, 152,674,

Sioux City, 201,721; Cedar Rapids, 148,459. experience in the care of stock, and especialparcels disposed of at 35@35c, and one lot ly heavy horses, wishes a position to take of heavy at 25c. Unwashed combings have charge of a stock farm. Has also handled received rather more inquiry. Light-con- Shorthorn cattle. Address P., this office.

ONE FRAUD STOPPED.

The Treasury Department has decided that importations of broken wool tops are ports the sale to Mr. C. Fritz, of Ann Arbor, in fair quantities at 17@21c in the grease dutiable at 60 cents per pound as "tops," for eastern of good quality, one lot bringing and not at 10 cents a pound as "waste." mander C. (Vol. 34) by Commander-It is well known that the tops are broken to in-Chief 47714, dam Kate Compton (Vol. resemble waste in order to evade the higher [31] by Lord Compton (46471). This rate of duty imposed upon "tops." Foreign is a fine young buil, red, and a growthy, manufacturers made a practice of preparing straight animal. Also to Mr. J. S. Pacey, these "tops" in such a manner as to evade of Dexter, Washtenaw Co., the ten months the law under former treasury rulings. But this will put a stop to what has been a stupendous fraud, and a constant source of annoyance to those manufacturers who wished to conduct their business honestly. Every pound of these "tops" used took the place of over three pounds of American wool of is excellent. His dam has never yet had a the highest grade, as they were made from the finest Australian fleeces. Now let the treasury officials decide that so-called worsteds are a manufacture of wool, and subject to duty as such, and we shall have the woolen manufacturers and the wool-growers in a position to extend their business, put idle men to work, and add very materially to assumes to know a good deal about the the prosperity of both farmers and manu-

> THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW. Taxing Mortgages-From Another Point

As you are publishing the views of different persons in regard to the mortgage tax law, I will give you my reasons for not wanting it repealed:

of View.

I have no mortgage against any one, and no one has any against me; therefore, none of my property will be assessed twice, as a good deal of the property in this section of the State is, the mortgagee and the mortgagor both residing in the same supervisor district; and as all such double assessments tend to lower my taxes I fully endorse the present law. And if a careful canvass of the State was made, you would find those taxpayers who are out of debt are the ones who favor the present law.

But in making laws the legislators should lay aside all such selfish notions and enact laws that all persons should be on an equality one with another, and private property should bear its equal burden of taxation. The welfare and prosperity of the State should always be kept in view.

The present tax law is not for the interests of the State, as it tends to drive capital out of the State, and it puts a double tax on the person who is in debt. To illustrate: A young man works out by

the month until he has enough to pay onehalf the value of a small farm. He goes to a graduating in June, 1855. He moved to money lender, tells him his circumstances, and asks him to go into partnership with him and buy the farm. The lender tells him this State. He was admitted to the bar in he does not want any more land, he has got all he can attend to. The young man tells him he need not bothered at all, he will keep the farm in repair, pay the taxes, and pay him cash rent for his half of it. The lender consents to this arrangement. If a joint deed were made out to these parties no one would expect to assess all the farm to the Monroe Commercial. In 1873 he was young man and one-half of it to the money chosen one of the board of commissioners to lender. But the young man says he would revise the constitution of the State. He was like to have it arranged so that he could buy appointed postmaster of Monroe by Presi. the other out from time to time as he had the money. In that case the lender says: "I shall have to take a mortgage instead of a deed: and I shall have to take greater rent, for mortgages are taxed, and deeds are not." Question: Who pays the tax? Answer

The borrower. Shall we put a double tax on this man who is struggling to secure a home for himself and family that some wealthy man may have his tax slightly reduced? And any one who knows anything about the financial history of this country for the last 20 years knows that the borrower pays the tax. If you have any doubts about it take the best secured which you can dispose of first.

Some one asks how I would better It? would exempt mortgages and kindred secu rities from taxation. The hard times of '57 were caused by

scarcity of money and a high rate of interest. The hard times of to-day are caused by the high rate of interest. It makes no difference to the comfort and prosperity of a people whether everything is high or low, but if something that nearly every one has to use largely is high, and what they have to dispose of is low, hard times must be the result. In what is known as the good times to make money, from '63 to '70, everything that we bought or sold was about three times as high as now. And money could be had

at about the same rate of interest. Every one is affected by the rate of interest. To illustrate: A. enters the mercantile business. To make a success of it he has to adopt the credit system. If he has not capital enough he must borrow. If he has enough he loses the interest. Either way he charges enough more for his goods to pay the interest. Thus the purchaser pays the interest

whether he is rich or poor. And this is the case in all business except that of the farmer, who sells for what he can get. is it not to the advantage of every that our laws should be so arranged as to encourage the loaning of money? no reason why farmers who can give securoney, when the Government can borrow all it wants for 31/4 per cent. But this infamous mortgage tax law, which tends to drive our money from the State, raises the rate of interest, and compels our people to

orrow of foreign capitalists. Any one who believes that protection to American industries is beneficial to the whole country can understand my ideas on this mortgage tax law. I do not expect that

CHILSEA, Washtenaw Co.

THE Southwestern Michigan Sheep-Breedera' Association met at Kalamazoo on Saturd-y last in annual convention. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, E. B. Welch, Paw Paw; Vice-President, G. A. Putney, Oshtemo; Secretary and Treasurer, Hobart Jackson. The Association decided to hold its annual shearing at Oshtemo on April 24.

WHILE many of the papers, especially those of Chicago, are claiming that there is no "lump jaw" in that city, the telegraph informs us that last Monday twenty-four head troubled with that disease were shot at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. Wonder how many escaped and found their way to

Stock Notes,

MR. W. E. BOYDEN, of Delhi Mills, reof the young Shorthorn bull Comold bull calf Proud Dake of Springbrook, by Lord Hilpa 63417, dam Nettie B. of Springbrook (Vol. 30), by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, tracing to imp. Mazurka by Harbinger (10297). This is one of the very best young bulls in the State, and his breeding poor calf, and she is one of Mr. Boyden's handsomest cows. While there have been some great calves raised at Springbrook we doubt if a better one than this. He is well grown, red color, straight top and bottom. and has lots of quality. Mr. Pacey, who is a veteran in breeding Shorthorns, made no mistake when he selected this calf to head his herd.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, held at Lansing on the 27th, Mr. A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, well and favorably known to most of our readers through his contributions to the FARMER over the signature of "A. C. G." was appointed editor of the Grange Visitor, in place of J. H. Cobb, of Schoolcraft, who has managed the paper for some years. We congratulate the committee upon its excellent choice in the selection of Mr. Glidden, whom we believe well-fitted for the position. He is a practical farmer, a good business man, an enthusiastic member of the Grange, and will take to his new office an earnest purpose and practical knowledge of the needs of farmers and the Grange, which should ensure him the hearty support and co-operation of the association in whose interests the Visitor is published.

MR. GEORGE GERMAN, of Franklin, Oakland Co., called at the FARMER office on Wednesday last on his way to England. He and Mr. J. F. Rundel, of Birmingham, have "pooled their issuee," and will import a large lot of Shropshire sheep and a few languages when he found a brick and a gooda large lot of Shropshire sheep and a few Hampshire Downs. Mr. German says he wants as good as there is, and nothing else will satisfy him. If any of our readers want some selections made and shipped out, Mr. German will give their orders careful attention. Parties can communicate with Mr. J. F. Rundel, Birmingham, in regard to this matter, and he will see that such orders reach Mr. German promptly. Whatever Mr German undertakes to do will be done well George is built that way, and couldn't do different if he wanted to.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

It will cost \$145,000 to light the streets of

Farmers in some parts of the State con There are 67,759 volumes, 13,892 pamphlets and 264 charts in the Michigan University

libraries.

A Brighton firm, Hyne & Co., has tus hipped to the east the wool purchased the There are nearly 150 children, from two t

16 years of age, in the State Public Scho Coldwater for whom homes are wanted. The Toledo Ice Company has built an ice house at Devil's Lake, Lenawee Co., which is 90 feet wide, 150 feet long, and 26 feet high.

On the 25th, Cedar Springs, for the fourth

time within a few years, was visited by a destructive fire; loss \$10,000, with but \$2,000 in dred delegates from all over the Union will be

on hand. of wool for 1889 was sold in that market the 23rd. It was from fat sheep, unwashed and brought 19 cents.

Edward and Charles Stuart, brothers, work-ing in a shingle mill at Big Rapids, were so injured by the explosion of the jointer that th died within an hour.

Capt. W. L. Coffinbury, resident of Grand Rapids for 50 years, died of heart disease in a street-oar in that city on the 26th. He was 80

pars old, and well known. The recently organized milling company of The recently organized mining company of Lansing is preparing to erect a 200-barrel min at North Lansing, and proposes to have it eady for the new wheat crop.

A lady who recently died in Oakfield township, Kent Co., made provision in her will for the care of a favorite horse, ensuring it food and good usage during its life.

The ice in the Straits of Mackinac is expected to move out the coming week, the earliest date on record for 35 years. They vere nearly free the present week.

Frank Seibert, who was shot recently by

his brother-in-law, Charles Gunst, is reported to be steadily growing worse, so that but little hope of his recevery is entertained. Out of 106 applicants for certificates for

ability to teach, made at a recent examina-tion at Howell, 59 received third grade certifi-cates, 27 were rejected, and 20 are yet strug-Grand Ledge Independent: John Durham. of Eagle, recently sheared from \$13 sheep 3,997 pounds of wool. The sheep will now be fattened for market. The wool was at once

Jonesville will supply the street-oar com panies of this city with \$20,000 worth of cob-ble stones for paving oar tracks. The hitherto worthless Michigan cobblestone is now coming a merchantable article.

Frank Robb, of St. Johns, has invented cross-head for engines, and sold his eastern parties for \$18,750, a quart in the stock, and a royalty on all manufac ured here or in foreign countries. President Willits, of the Agricultural Col-

lege, having been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has an ounced his acceptance and sent in his resignation as president of the College. It is alleged that the attorneys of W. Irving

Latimer, under arrest at Jackson for the murder of his mother, will attempt to prove that burgiars robbed the house of \$900 in gold the night of the murder, and killed Mrs. Lati-The Lansing wheelbarrow company will make fifty thousand of these "labor's carriages" this year. The company sends goods all over the United States and Canada, and

The proprietors of a creamery and cold torage plant at Lakeview, Montcalm County, vill not operate it this year. As soon a farmers can get a little more cash for butter than they can get at the creamery for cream, they withdraw their supplies. Horace Leek, who owns Mud Lake, in We

recently made shipments to Liberia Argentine republic.

terioo township, Jackson County, finds it is assessed to him at \$1,300, it covering 80 acres. The only crop it produces is fish and buil frogs, and Mr. Leek warns his neighbors that hey must not trespass on his property.

The editor of the Stockbridge Sun, commenting on the result of a late village elec-The editor or the Stookbridge Sun, com-menting on the result of a late village elec-tion which elected H. B. Brown president, says: "The two tickets in the field were dubbed 'silk stockings' and 'cotton socks,' and no bare-footed editor stood any show." Thomas Harris, of China, St. Clair Co., who died recently, left an estate of \$25,000 to which there seems to be no heir. Harris was a miser, living alone in apparent poverty, though he

might easily have had all the comforts necessary to existence by expending a little of his hoard. Unless an heir is found the property

The Riverside brick and tile company, of Lansing, can manufacture five mill on bricks annually. The Lansing Republican, in its short sketches of the various manufacturing concerns of that city, is doing a good work in giving outsiders an idea of the business en erprise, commercial importance and "hustling" qualities of the Capital City

A legislative committee visited the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac this week and investigated the death of the Bateson and the charges of cruelty, abuse, etc., which have followed. The Bateson and the sound abuse, etc., which have followed. The committee took five days to look into matters, and mittee took five days to look into matters, and testimony were taken. The 3,000 folios of testimony were taken. The result of the investigation has not yet transpired.

Port Huron Times: Mrs. Amelia Bartlett, of this city, was a firm believer in the "faith cure" doctrine. Recently she took a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. Though her children entreated her to allow the call a physician she would not allow to ing her faith would see her safely through her illness. But she was buried last Sunday. five days after being taken sick.

The Michigan Sulphite Fibre Works at Port Huron turned out their first completed product this week, the "cooking" of 22 cords of spruce wood. The fibre is shipped in rolls to paper mills, where it enters largely into the composition of the best grades of paper. There are but three other manufactories of the kind in the country, one at Alpena, one at Detroit, and one at Water

The Saginaw Courier says a purchase of 21 acres of land in that city, on which a salt block and a planing mill are located, has been made for the purpose of manufacturing a new chemical, known as the Whittier battery ex citant, which is expected to take the place of all other chemicals used for batteries. Salt is to be made from the brine, and the mother liquid then treated with chemicals for the ex

Two men took rooms in a hotel at Smith's Creek, about 12 miles from Port Huron, on the evening of the 26th, and in the morning e older man, who seemed about 50 years old, was found in his room with his throat out. The younger man who was his compan on was not seen in the evening, and his whereabouts are unknown. There was nothwhereabouts are unknown. There was nothing on the body of the dead man to reveal his entity, though his purse contained 3162. Public opinion was divided as to whether it was a case of murder or sulcide, but the coroner' ry decided it was a case of suicide.

The Saginaw Herald, in noting the sale of unclaimed packages by the American Express Company in that city recently, says there were about 3,000 packages disposed of, including almost every thing transportable. The sale evinced the eagerness of the average American to get "something for nothing," and a sized stone carefully done up. Another bid 90 cents and got a dozen toxes of liver pills. in fact, there was all the uncertainty ottery, and you got your prize on the to blanks. The Herald says about 200 were seeking out quiet spots where they could kick themselves unseen and undisturb ed at the conclusion of the first day's sale

General.

About 1,800,000 acres of land are thrown open to settlers by the Oklahoma proclama-Large deposits of tin have been found in

the mountains in the vicinity of Langley Texas. The English syndicate has absorbed three big breweries in Rochester, N. Y., paying \$4,000,000 for them.

The total value of the corn crop of the United States, on a basis of March prices, is e timated at \$635,211,000.

Chief Justice Stanley Matthews was buried at Cincinnati on the 26th, a large number of distinguished personages being present. Business is dead on the Jathmus; five

those who are left have idle hands in empty pookets. The Fail River strike has been declared off.

and men are at work again on the old basis of wages. Nearly all the looms are running on full time. President Harrison now fully realizes that president of the United States of ca. He has drawn his first month's he is president America. He h salary, \$3,888.88.

Claus Spreckles, the "sugar king," estimates the sugar crop of Hawaii for the present year at 125,000 tons, the largest in the history of the island. Dr. R. P. Howard, dean of the medical faculty of McGill University, and one of the

stinguished medical men on the The steamer Octolan foundered on Lake Chapala, Mexico, on the 25th. A large ex-

cursion party was on board, and the loss of life was great. Fifty bodies have been reco There are but nine sub-commissioners ap-

pointed to attend the Paris exposition, instead of an honorary commissioner from each State and territory, as at first proposed by the bill It is appounced that a grand union depot is

to be built at Kansas City, which will involve the expenditure of \$3,000,000. The site covers 37% acres of land and cost \$1,750,000. Five railroads will utilise the depot. The judges of the Supreme Court have ordered the sale of the entire Wabash railroad system east of the Mississippi. The total

nortgage indebtedness of the road-exclusive of the Chicago and Detroit divisions—is \$26 Corporal Tanner, the newly appointed Commissioner of Pensions, is epposed to the one dollar, two dollar and three dollar a month class of pensions, and believes if you are

It is alleged mind-reader Bishop performed the feat of finding a needle previously hid in a remote part of the city at Minneapoils on the 27th. He was driven a mile through the city, found the needle, but immediately fell in a fit from which he recovered only to fall

For the winter season of pork-packing,

roing to give a man anything, give him en-

ending March 1, the number of hogs packed was 5,483,852, against 5,921,181 during the orresponding period in 1887-8. The average ive weight was 263 pounds, average of lard 84 pounds. The summer supply of hogs mises to be larger than last year. It is getting so it is safest not to have an insurance on your life. Mrs. Thuring, of Alleghany City, Pa., is the latest to attempt

nan to kill Mr. Thuring, and promised him

230. But he informed the police, and Mrs. T. is repenting her misplaced confidence in jail. After twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd of April the Oklahoma lands will be opened for ettlement, subject to the restrictions imposed by the act of Congress under which they were acquired. The president's proclamation openattempting to occupy or enter into possession of these lands before the date specified, that sch action will debar them from ever acquir

ng rights to any part of the lands. The managers of Detroit's exposition scheme will be quite content if they can attain the opening of Buffalo's permanent exposition.
The total attendance for the two weeks was over 500,000, and about \$350,000 realized, enabling the projectors to pay the \$100,000 offered in premiums in full, and leave a handsome surplus over expenses. And the Detroit par-ties who are working in the interests of an exposition expect to "get there" in about the same style.

Queen Victoria paid a visit to Queen Regent Christina, at San Sebastian, on Wednesday.

The "bank" in Monte Carlo is credited with winning £150,000 during the month of February. But during January and February, 21 wretched victims who had lost their all at Hon. John Bright, well known English tatesman, "the old man eloquent." died on

tatesman, "the old man eloquent," died he 27th. He was 77 years old in Novem since he was 30 years of age. Mr. Bright was among the most prominent of the Eng ishmen whe advocated the side of the government during the civil war in this country, and was largely influential in holding the English gov-ernment from open recognition of the CenNotice to Farmers and

March

Highest Cash prices p. TURKEY FEATHERS & TAILS. Address GEORGE, P. O Barred Plymo

EGGS FOR HATCHIS

GEO. SHORTHORN

necessary to reduce the st this end will offer for sa at my home in Oceols, Liv WEDNESDAY AT 1 O'CLO 12 HEAD OF SH

principally of the Young land heifers and two bulls.
red in color, and individu and heifers and two buils.
red in color, and individu.
The young bulls are excey
mens of that very popular f
ception all are the get of or
Rose of Sharon buil, Sharon
TERMS of SALE—Cash; or
one year at 6 per cent.
Also one span of work ho
mare. Send for catalogues

BENJ. Oceola Center THE COLLEG OFFERS FO One Cruickshank bull, one Flat Creek Young Mary. Duke 2d 69731 and from de

dividuality and breeding females of different ages bull, two years old, and so sows due to farrow May an C. record. Address SAM Supt., Agricu owos

Size of dams of four

GEORGE MI Full brother of Jeron BONNIE WIL

TO INSURE,....

TO INSURE. Send for eatalogues. DEWEY &

SHORT FOR S

Bulls, heifers, cows and o B. J. BI

For Sale at Reaso Inightly Duchess, sired by 2607, calved March 31, 1888

Rose of Sharon, also sired of the 72607. Both red. Bre or blemiah. Address C. E. V



Over 180 TYPICAL PERCHERONS



Our Percheron Horses

We can show a Grand Lot of Young Stallions just Ready for Service.

Are of the choicest Breeding.

They have fine style, good bone and splendid action.

WE HAVE ALSO over 60 Imported and Pure Bred Young

BROOD MARES,

MOSTLY IN FCAL

which comprise a collection second to none, both as to breeding and individual merit.

The Best are the Cheapest.

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Choice UNREGISTERED JERSEYS

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VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THE

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W. PALMER, Proprietor.



Notice to Farmers and Turkey Raisers.

Room No. 4, Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich. TWENTY STALLIONS

Highest Cash prices psid for whole fleece TURKEY FEATHERS and also WINGS and TAILS. Address: Reserved for the Spring Trade of 1889. Will be Placed on Sale March 25th, Address GEORGE, P. O. Box 2816, New York. Barred Plymouth Rocks.

I keep no other variety and can guarantee hem to be of the best strains. EGG9 FOR HATCHING-\$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 GEO. V. KINNEY,

CONCORD, MICH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sale at Auction. Having rented a portion of my farm, I find it necessary to reduce the stock on hand, and to this end will offer for sale at public auction, at my home in Oceols, Livingston Co., on

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

12 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS. principally of the Young Mary family. 10 cows and heifers and two bulls. All are well bred, red in color, and individually good animals. The young bulls are exceptionally fine specimens of that very popular family. With one exception all are the get of or bred to the Renick Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Clark 89400. TERMS OF SALE—Cash; or bankable paper for Chevers at 6 per cent. ne year at 6 per cent.
Also one span of work horses and one brood care. Send for catalogues.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER. Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich

THE COLLEGE FARM OFFERS FOR SALE

One Cruickshank bull, one Rose of Sharon, one Flat Creek Young Mary. All sired by Fennel Duke 2d 69731 and from dams of exceptional individuality and breeding. Also a number of females of different ages. Also one Hereford bull, two years old, and several Poland China sows due to farrow May and June; eligible to P. C. record. Address

SAM'L JOHNSON, Supt., Agricultural College, Mich.

owosso Breeding Stables, 1889

LOUIS NAPOLEON 207. Sire of seven in 2:30 list. Size of dams of four in 2:30 list.

GEORGE MILO 1313. Full brother of Jerome Eddy 2:1614.

TO INSURE,.... **BONNIE WILKES 3261.** 

DEWEY & STEWART Owoseo, March 23, 1889.

SHORT HORNS

FOR SALE.

hulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For B. J. BIDWELL. Teoumseh. Mici,

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

Two good young Shorthorn buils. One a Knightly Duchess, sired by Barrington Duke 7th 2267, calved March 31, 1888. The other a Renick Rose of Skaron, also sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607. Both red. Breeding without cloud or biemish. Address C. E. WAKEMAN, PONTIAG, MICH.

20 PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH STALLIONS—all choice animals—Prize Winners at the Three Great Shows of France, 1883, as follows: That of the Societe Hippique Percheronne at Nogent-le-Rotrou, the Government Show at Alenon, and the Horse Exhibition of Paris.

I have found each year that a number of my customers could not conveniently buy until late in the season, and it was to accommodate these that I last Fall made a reserve of TWENTY of my BEST STALLIONS, old enough for Service, which will be placed on Sale March 25th, 1889, it being my determination to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first-class Horse any day in the year.

A Satisfactory Breeding Custantee given with each Animal Sold.

For Catalogues Address

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**PERCHERON HORSES** SAVAGE & FARNUM, ESLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan.



Beautifully formed high-stepping Stal-lions and Mares, su-perb action, brad under the patronage of the French Gov-ernment. For cata-logue and history of the breed address



registered stairions and mares of the highest quality and most popular strains. All our stock is XOUNG, VIGOROUS and fully ACCLIMATED. Also a choice herd of 150 HOLSTEINS!

Of our own importation. We are prepared to offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in prices and quality of stock. Send for our illustrated pamphlet. GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Ill.

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families:

Barrington, Duchess. Tes Rose. Kirklevington,

Victoria Duchesa, Place. Young Mary, Craggs, Moss Rose, Constance, and other high bred sor . At the head of the herd being the fine Dui bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

2:183. SEASON of 1889. 2:193

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

\$50.00.

THE TROTTING BRED STALLION **NUTTINGHAM 4992** 

by Nutwood 2:18%, dam Adelaide 2:19%, by Phil Sheridan 2:26%, fre of Phillis 2:15. The only stallion in the world whose sire and dam have both beaten 2:20, will make the season of 1889 at MY STABLES IN PONTIAC.

AT \$50 THE SEASON, parable at time of service. Mares not proving in foal will be allowed the privilege of return or money will be refunded. Nuttingham has proved himself a sure and fine stock cetter; his colts are all good size, good colors, fine style, and all show fine trotting action. Good pasture will be furnished at 75 cents per week. Season to commence March ist and end July ist. All accidents and escapes at owner's risk. For particulars address

WM. WILLETS. Northern Hotel, Pontiac, Mich.

SPRINGBROOK FARM DELHI MILLS, MICH.,

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Feady for Service this spring.
ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewer yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you canno come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address

W. E. BOYDEN.

HEREFORDS

I have a few choice young Bulls and Heifers for Sale OF FINE BREEDING.

Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on ap plication. Call upon or address WM. STEELE,

Southdown Rams.

DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shortnorn A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for \$200.85tf

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ty answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

A & J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stockforsale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, sexes for sale. Courespondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesce county. je6-ly A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Cragge at head of herd. Choice young buils for sale.

A BTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established is years, with Oxford Count 57226 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center.
Livingston Co., breeder of Skorthorns of
Young Mary and Wonng Phyllis families, with
the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duk
of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and
heifers for sale. Also registered Merine sheep C. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short korn sattle, Clydesdale horses, Polard China hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stocl of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

C G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed or Shorthorns. Families in the hard: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blosoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FASH BECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ryes families. Yenng stock for sale. Junes-ly

S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-bhorn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale. FRANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of higbly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duches and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head olderd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

R a. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

CEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-free see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Rac Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-ly\* G. S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Gr. Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Chester White Swine. F. O. address, Portland, Mich. Jly21-6m

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Will illamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred hierino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

TENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcaim Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering Sheep. je37-ly\*

I have several yearling rams from recorded took, that I will sell at reasonable prices. Apply to R. W. HEMPHILL, Ypalianti, Micr. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses.

TOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Perl Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young steck for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN McKAY, Komeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. M. DAVIDSON Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Peri Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Sherthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionis Co. dily

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of 0. Vs. Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. PETTINGILL, Plymouth, Wayne Co., breeder of Shorthorn catte. Bull 2d Michigan Duke at head of herd. Stock for sale-Correspondence solicited and will receive prompt attention.

origination of the control of the control of the control of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELLINWOOD, Mose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. 226 38 The College Farm, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. 828-1y

J. BARTOW, P. O. address East Saginaw, Michigan, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection of the herd and correspondence respectfully invited.

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruix-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phylits, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale. write for prices.

Holstein-Friesians.

J. M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell. mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles south. 018-13

L. WEBBER, East Saginaw. Herd mostly imported, selected in Holland for Mr. H. R. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Ohio. Choice animals for sale. Herefords.

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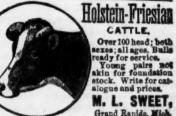
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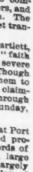
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FOREVER.

They sat together in the sun, And Youth and Hope stood hovering near; Like dropping bell notes one by one Chimed the glad moments soft and clear. And still amid their happy speech The lovers whispered each to each:

Youth spread his wings of rainbow light. "Farewell!" he whispered as he went, They heeded not nor mourned his flight, Wrapped in their measureless content; And still they smiled, and still was heard The confidently uttered word: "Forever!"

Hope stayed, her steadfast smile was sweet, Until the even-time she stayed; Then, with reluctant, noiseless feet She stole into the solemn shade; A graver shape moved gently by, And bent and murmured warningly

And then-where sat the two, sat one! No voice spoke back, no glance replied, Rehind her, where she rested lone, Hovered the specter solemn-eyed; She met his look without a thrill, And smiling faintly whispered still:

O, sweet sweet Youth! O, fading Hope O, eyes by tearful mists made blind! O, hands which vainly reach and grope For a familiar touch and kind. Time pauseth for no lover's kiss; Love for its solace has but this:

-Susan Coolidge

THE COMING OF THE SPRING

There's something in the air That's new and sweet and rare -A scent of sammer things. A whir as if of wings.

There's something, too, that's new In the color of the blue That's in the morning sky, Before the sun is high

And though on plain and hill, 'Tis winter, winter still, There's something seems to say That winter's had its day.

And all this charming tint, This wh spering stir, and hint Of bud and bloom and wing, Is the coming of the spring.

And to morrow or to-day The brooks will break away From their icy, frozen sleep, And run and laugh and leap

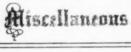
And the next thing, in the woods, The catkins in their boods Of fur and silk will stand, A sturdy little band.

And the tassels soft and fine Of the hazel will untwine, And the alder branches show Their buds against the snow.

So, silently but swift, Above the wintry drift,

The long days gain and gain. Until, on hill and plain, Once more and yet once more

Returning as before. We see the bloom of birth Make young again the earth.



THE DEACON'S WEEK

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

and people were waiting for Mr. Parkes to sweet, tasty drink, and I haven't had the give out the hymn; but he did not give it grit to refuse. I knew it made me what out-he laid his book down on the table and looked about on his church.

He was a man of simplicity and sincerity, fully in interest to do his Lord's work, and to do it with all his might; but he did some times feel discouraged. His congregation was a mixture of farmers and mechanics, for Sugar Hollow was cut in two by Sugar Brook-a brawling, noisy stream that turned the wheel of many a mill and manufactory; yet on the hills around it there was still a scattered population, eating their bread in the full perception of the primeval curse. So he had to contend with the keen brain and skeptical comment of the men who piqued themselves on power to hammer at theological problems as well as hot iron, with the jealousy and repulsion and bitter feeling that bred the communistic hordes abroad and at home; while perhaps he had a souls of those who used their days to strugfor mere food and clothing, and their nights

arouse his people from their sins and make was to put it in practice; yet he felt peculiarly responsible and solemnized as he looked about him and foreboded the success of his experiment. Then there flashed across him, as the words of Scripture will and I said then I wouldn't never sneer at come back to the habitual Bible reader, the drinkin' man no more when he slipped up. noble utterance of Gamaliel concerning Peter and his brethren when they stood before the council: "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God ye can not overthrow it." So with a sense of strength the minister

"My dear friends," he said, "you all back; but I was busy, here and there, and know, though I did not give any notice to there didn't seem to be a real chance to get that effect, that this week is the Week of to it. Well, 'twould take the evenin' to tell Prayer. I have a mind to ask you to make it all; but I found one real sick, been abed me. Why, I turned as red as a beet, Iknow it for this once a week of practice instead. for three weeks, and was so glad to see me I think we may discover some things, some that I felt fair ashamed. Seemed as though of the things of God, in this manner, that a succession of prayer meetings would not I nasmuch as ye did it not to one of the perhaps so thoroughly reveal to us. Now, when I say this, I don't mean to have you go home and vaguely endeavor to waik he comes in from the shed, says she, 'He's straight in the old way; I want you to take been a-sayin' that if folks practiced what 'topics,' as they are called, for the prayer they preached you'd ha' come round to look meetings. For instance, Menday is prayer him up afore now, but he reckoned you'd for the temperance work. Try all that day kinder look down on mill hands. I'm awto be temperate in speech, in act, in indulgence of any kind that is hurtful to you. I! I tell you that day's work done me good. The next day is for Sunday schools; go and I got a poor opinion of Josiah Emmons, visit your scholars, such of you as are teachers, and try to feel that they have living Lord's wiedom than a month o' Sundays souls to save. Wednesday is a day for fel- ever showed me." lowship meeting; we are cordially invited to attend a union meeting of this sort at Ban. Mr. Parkes' earnest face. The deacon had for twelve workin' hours; and the heft of

be with our brethren there; let us spend that day in cultivating our brethren here; let us passed as he said: go and see those who have been cold to us for some reason, heal up our breaches of another, and act as if, in our Master's

words, 'all ye are brethren.' "Thursday is the day to pray for the family relation: let us each try to be to our families of that day in our measure what the Lord is to his family, the church, remembering the words, 'Fathers, provoke not your children to anger;' 'husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them.' These are texts rarely commented upon, I have noticed, in our conference meetings; we are more apt to speak of the obedience due from children, and the submission and meekness our wives owe us, forgetting that duties are always reciprocal.

"Friday, the church is to be prayed for. Let us then, each for himself, try to act that day just as we think Christ, our great Exemplar, would have acted in our places. Let us try to prove to ourselves and the world about us that we have not taken upon us his name lightly or in vain. Saturday is prayer-day for the heathen and foreign missions. Brethren, you know and I know that there are heathens at our doors here; let every one of you who will, take that day to preach the Gospel to some one who does not hear it anywhere else. Perhaps you will find work that you knew not of lying in your midst. And let us all, on Saturday evening, meet here again, and choose some one brother to relate his experience of the week. You who are willing to try this method please to rise."

Everybody rose, except old Amos Tucker, who never stirred, though his wife pulled at him and whispered to him imploringly. He only shook his grizzled head and sat im-

"Let us sing the doxology," said Mr. Parkes; and it was sung with full fervor. The new idea had roused the church fully; it was something fixed and positive to do; it was the lever-point Archimedes longed for, and each felt ready and strong to move

Saturday night the church assembled again. The cheerful eagerness was gone from their faces; they looked downcast, troubled and weary-as the pastor expected. When the box for ballots was passed about each one tore a bit of paper from the sheet placed in the hymn books for that purpose and wrote on it a name. The pastor said, after he had counted them: "Deacon Emmons, the lot has fallen t

"I'm sorry for't," said the deacon, rising up and taking off his overcoat. "I baint got the best of records, Mr. Parkes, now l

tell ye." "That isn't what we want," said Mr. "We want to know the whole experience

of some one among us, and we know you will not tell us, either, more or less than what you did experience."

Deacon Emmons was a short, thick set man with a shrewd, kindly face and gray hair, who kept the village store, and had a weil-carned reputation for honesty.

"Well, brethren," he said, "I don't know why I shouldn't tell it. I am pretty well ashamed of myself, no doubt, but I ought to be, and maybe I shall profit by what I've found out these six days back. I'll tell you just as it come. Monday I looked about me to begin with. I am amazin' fond of coff-e. and it ain't good for me-the doctor says it ain't; but, dear me, it does set a man up just over in the church at Sugar Hollow; good, cold mornings, to have a cup of hot, folks call nervous, and 1 call cross, before night comes; and I knew it fetched on spells of low spirits, when our folks couldn't get a word out of me-not a good one, anyway; so I thought I'd try on that to begin with. I tell you it come hard! I hankered after that cup of coffee dreadful! Seemed as though I couldn't eat my breakfast without it. I feel to pity a man that loves liquor more'n I ever did in my life before; but 1

feel sure they can stop if they try, for I've stopped, and I'm a-goin' to stay stopped. "Well, come to dinner, there was another fight. I do set by pie the most of anything; and the doctor, he's been talkin' and talkin' to me about eatin' pie. I have the dyspepsy like everything, and it makes me useless by spells, and onreliable as a weathercock. An' still harder task to awaken the sluggish Dector Drake he says there won't nothin' help me but to diet. I was readin' the Bible gle with barren hill-side and rocky pasture that morning, while I sat waiting for breakfast, for 'twas Monday, and wife was kind to sleep the dull sleep of physical fatigue of set back with washin' and all, and I come across that part where it says that the bodies of Christians are temples of the Holy nothing but the trump of Gabriel could Ghost. Well, thinks I, we'd ought to take care of 'em if they be, and see that they're them believe on the Lord and follow his kep' clean and pleasant, like the church footsteps. To-day-no-a long time before and nobody can be clean and pleasant that to-day—he had mused and prayed till an has dyspepsy. But, come to pie, I felt as idea took shape in his thought, and now he though I couldn't, and lo ye, I didn't! I eat a piece right against my conscience; facin' what I knew I ought to do, I went and done what I ought not to. I tell ye my conscience made music of me conside'ble

> before. "I started out next day to look up my o Sunday school as they ought to, along I heerd the Lord for the first time sayin' least of these, ye did it not to me.' Then another man's old mother says to me before ful glad you've come.' Brethring, so was now I tell ye; but I learned more about the

I'd feel for him and help him, for I see just

how it was. So that day's practice giv' out,

but it larnt me a good deal more'n I knew

A smile he could not repress passed over

close to the heart of things; but the smile

"Brother Emmons, do you remember what the Master said: "If any man will do friendship, confess our shortcomings one to His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself?' ''

"Well, it's so," answered the deacon, It's so right along. Why, I never thought so much of my Bible class, nor took sech int'rest in 'em as I do to-day-not since I begun to teach. I b'lieve they'll come more reg'lar now, too. "Now, come fellowship day. I thought

that would be all plain sailin'; seemed as though I'd got warmed up till I felt pleasant towardst everybody; so I went around seein' folks that was neighbors and 'twas easy; but when I come home at noon spell Philury says, says she, 'Square Tucker's black bull is into th' orchard a-tearin' round, and he's knocked two lengths o' fence down flat!' Well, the old Adam riz up then, you'd better b'lieve. That black bull has been a-breakin' into my lots ever sence we got in the aftermath, and it's Square Tucker's fence, and he won't make it bull-strong, as he'd oughter, and that orchard was a young one jest comin' to bear, and all the new wood crisp as cracklin's with frost. You'd better b'lieve 1 didn't have much fellerfeelin' with Amos Tucker. I jest put over to his house and spoke up pretty free to him, when he looked up and says, says he 'Fellowship meetin' day, ain't it, deacon?' I'd ruther he'd ha' slapped my face. I felt as though I should like to slip behind the door. I see pretty distinct what sort of life I'd been livin' all the years I'd been professor, when I couldn't hold on to my tongue and temper one day,"

"Breth-e-ren," interrupted a slow, harsh roice, somewhat broken with emotion, "I'll tell the rest on't. Josiah Emmons come round like a man an' a Christian right there. He asked me to forgive him, and not to think 'twas the fault of his religion. because 'twas hisn and nothin' else. I before. I was one that wouldn't say I'd practice with the rest of ye. I thought 'twas everlastin' nonsense. I'd ruther go to forty-nine prayer meetin's than work at ein' good a week. I believe my hope has peen one of them that perish; it hain't worked, and I leave it behind to-day. I mean to begin honest, and it was seein' one honest Christian man fetched me round to

Amos Tucker sat down and buried his grizzled head in his rough hands.

"Bless the Lord!" said the quavering tones of a still older man from a far corner of the house, and many a glistening eye gave silent response. "Go en, Brother Emmons," said the min-

"Well, when next day come, I got up to make the fire, and my boy Jo had forgot the kindlin's. I'd opened my mouth to give still an offshoot of the peace past underhim Jesse, when it came over me suddenly standing. that this was the day of prayer for the family relation. 1 thought I wouldn't say nothin'. I just fetched in the kindlin's my self, and when the fire burnt up good I

called wife. "'Dear me,' says she, 'I've got such a headache, 'Siah, but I'll come in a minnit.' I didn't mind that, for women are always havin' aches, and I was jest a goin' to say bein' bitter against 'em, so I says, 'Philury, some neighboring fresh water lake when it might have thought necessary. you lay abed; 1 expect Emmy and me can has formed to about six inches in thickness, get the vittles to-day.' I declare, she turned right in! There was my wife, that had pen of ice from ten to fifteen feet in diameyear 'most scart because I spoke kind of feelin' to her. I went out and fetched in the pail of water she'd always drawed herself, and then I milked the cow. When I come in Philury was up fryin' the potatoes, and the tears a-shinin' on her white face. She didn't say nothin', she's kinder still; nothin' to my condition when I was goin, towards night, down the sullar steps for some apples, so's the children could have a roast, and I heerd Joe, up in the kitchen, say to Emmy, 'I do b'lieve, Em, pa's goin' I was fetched up on pie, as you may say. to die.'- 'Why, Josiah Emmons, how you Our folks always had it three times a day, talk!'-'Well, I do; he's so everlastin' pleasant and good-natered I can't but think he's struck with death.' I tell ye, brethren set right down on them sullar stairs and cried. I did, reely. Seemed as though the Lord had turned and looked at me jest as he did at Peter. Why, there was my own pretty in all their lives. I'd growled and scolded and prayed at 'em, and tried to fetch 'em up-jest as the twig is bent the expect I'd do my part as well as they theirn. seemed as though I was findin' out more about Josiah Emmons' shortcomin's than

was real agreeable. "Come around Friday I got back to the store. I'd kind o' left it to the boys the early part of the week, and things was a little cuterin', but I did have sense not to ear round and use sharp words so much as common. I began to think 'twas gettin' easy to practice after five days, when in some Judge Herrick's wife after some curtain calico. I had a handsome plece, all done off with roses and things, but there was a fault in the weavin' -every now and then a thin streak. She didn't notice it, Bible class. They haven't really tended up but she was pleased with the figures on't, and said she'd take the whole piece. Well, just as I was wrappin' of it up, what Mr. Parkes here said about tryin' to act just as the Lord would in our place come across I did. It made me all of a tremble. There was I, a doorkeeper in the tents of my God, as David says, really cheatin', and cheatin'; woman. I tell ye, brethren, I was all of a sweat. 'Mis' Herrick,' says I, 'I don't believe you've looked real close at this goods. 'taint thorough wove," says I. So she dian't take it; but what fetched me was to think how many times I'd done such mean. onreliable little things to turn a penny, and all the time sayin' and prayin' that I wanted to be like Christ. I kep' a-trippin' of myself up all day jest in the ordinary business, and I was a peg lower down when night come than I was a Thursday. I'd the land of civilization. Canvas being abruther, as far as hard work is concerned. lay a mile of four-foot stone wall than undertake to do a man's livin' Christian duty

tam. Few of us can go twenty-five miles to forgotten all external issues in coming so that is, it's because I ain't used to it, and I are not to be had the robe of the polar bear and chiny!" exclaimed the drover, gazing ought to be.

mornin', and seemed as if 'twas a sight when they have a poor robe on hand that easier to preach than to practice. I thought they will use it for their own simple wants. I'd begin to old Mis' Vedder's. So I put a So far the bedding is useful only in keeping Testament in my pocket and knocked to the moisture from their bodies and the her door. Says I, "Good mornin', ma'am,' and then I stopped. Words seemed to hang, somehow. I didn't want to pop right | them while asleep. Nearly always, in out that I'd come over to try'n convert her awakening after a night's rest, the form of folks. I hemmed and swallered a little, and the sleeper is plainly impressed on the snow fin'lly I said, says I, "We don't see you to bed underneath. The finely tenned reindeer meetin' very frequent, Mis' Vedder.'

" 'No, you don't!' says she, as quick as 'I stay to home and mind my busi-

"Well, we should like to have you come of concillatin'.

"'Lok a here, descon!" she snapped I've lived alongside of you fifteen years, and you knowed I never went to meetin'; know her letters. She knows a heap she hadn't ought to, besides. Now what are you please, for all you. Now get out of this!" There was no need on't; what she said was to so much as think of goodness before. Then I went to another place jest like that -I won't call no more names-and sure ration, after a hard day's walk, freezes into enough there was ten children in rays, the a sort of hoar frost that is not at all pleasant hull of 'em and the man half drunk. He next morning when putting in the bare feet. giv' it to me, too; and I don't wonder. I'd - Good Housekeeping. never lifted a nand to serve nor save 'em before in all these years. I'd said consider'ble about the heathen in foreign parts, and give some little to convert 'em, and I had looked right over the heads of them that was next door. Seemed as if I could hear Him say, 'These ought ye to have done, and not have left the other undone.' think more of him to-day than 1 ever did I couldn't face another soul to-day, brethfound wantin'. God be merciful to me a sinner!" He dropped into his seat, and bowed his

head; and many another bent also. It was plain that the deacon's experience was not the only one among the brethren. Mr. Payson rose, and prayed as he had never prayed before; the week of practice had fired his heart, too. And it began a memorable year for the church in Sugar Hellow; not a year of excitement or enthusiasm, but one when they heard their Lord saying, as to Israel of old, "Go forward;" and they obeyed his voice. The Sunday school flourished, the church services were fully attended, every good thing was helped on its way, and peace reigned in their homes and hearts. imperfect, perhaps, as new growths are, but

And another year they will keep another week of practice, by common consent.

An Eskimo Winter.

The Eskimo houses of the fall and winter insufficiency of good snow, are made of ice. Large rectangular slabs of ice, about the so, when I remembered the tex' about not size of a common house-door, are cut from over and give me sech a look; why it struck and joined edge to edge, forming a circular worked for and waited on me twenty odd ter, according to the number of intended roof, supported upon its poles converging to

occupants. Over this house of ice, the summer sealskin tent is tightly lashed for a the centre, while the entrance hole is cut in the ice slab facing the south, which is pro tected by a small entrance-way of ice slabs. The snow house, or true igloo, while by but she hadn't no need to. I felt a leetle far the most important and interesting, has meaner'n I did the day before. But'twan't been so much oftener described that I will only give a very short account of it here. The half of an egg-shell resting on its rim is almost an exact counterpart of its shape, while, like the igloo of ice, it has a long entrance-way or snow tunnel leading to its door, through which the native inmate can just squeeze when crawling in on his hands and knees. A snow-bank, from two to three feet high, takes up from two-thirds to three-fourths of the interior plan, and upon this are spread the reindeer skins which form the bed. A continuation of this snow bed forward on the women's side makes children never see me act real fatherly and little platform which holds the native stone lamp over which the food is cooked and the skin clothes are dried. The only ventilation of the igloo is the slow permeation of the tree's inclined, ye know-but I hadn't never air through its porous walls, but should it thought that they'd got right and reason to get too warm inside—that is, should it get above the freezing point of the Fahrenhei scale, the heat incident thereto ascends to the top and soon cuts its way through the crevices of the snow blocks, and lets in an ample supply of fresh air. The true iglois made of snow blocks much smaller than the ice slabs, probably one-fourth to onesixth that size, while as to weight, every one knows that for the same bulk snow is in no wise so heavy as ice. When the igloo is built and the snow bed finished inside, the housewife's duty begins with the unloading of the sledge. The reindeer skins used for the bedding are on the outside of the load over everything else, and if the day has been a little bit stormy, or the sledge has upset anywhere, the fur of the skins is full of snow and this has to be brushed off or it will make a very uncomfortable bed for even an Eskimo. The "brush" is a stick about the size of a policeman's club, bluntly

sharpened on an edge, and with this every skin and article of clothing is beaten, as we so delight to beat carpets in our own country, until not a flake of snow is left in them. The remainder of the sledge is usually unloaded by the men, while the housewife makes down the bed on the bedstead of snow, her future work being all in-doors now until the whole family move again, which is not nearly as often as in summer, an | marked: igloo often doing for two or three months, and probably averaging a month in age. The first thing put over the snow bed is a big piece of canvas, if they can trade for it with the occasional-visiting whalers from sent, they substitute a piece of heavy tanned ook jook (the great seal), which is impervious to water. Then comes a great shaggy breakfast was standing ready. untanned musk-ox robe or two, or if they "Lor's mighty! what a sight of sliver! Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

a mite more cherk. 'Twas missionary whalers it is only in cases of necessity, or to the table readily absorbing reindeer skins, when the warmth of the former melts the snow under skins, the hide as soft as the best tanned chamois and the fur as pleasant to the skin as that of a \$500 sealskin sacque, make up the sheets and covers of this boreal bed. The Eskimos have two suits of reindeer along with us and do ye good,' says I, sort clothing, one—the inner—with the hair turned towards the body, the other with the hair turned sutwards. When they come into a comfortably warmed igloo-that is, one with the temperature between zero and we ain't a pious lot, and you knowed it; freezing-for higher than that the snow we're poorer'n death and uglier'n sin. Jim house would melt down-they take off the he drinks and swears, and Malviny don't outer suit, as one would take off an overcoat coming into the houses of our latitude, and rolling it into a bundle put it between a-comin' here to-day for, I'd like to know, the reindeer skins of the bed and the asand talkin' so glib about meetin'? Go to cending walls of the snow house. This meetin'! I'll go an' come jest as I darn prevent the feet of the sleeping Eskimo from resting against the snow of the igloo. Way, she come at me with a broomstick! The inner clothing, rolled into a similar bundle when retiring, and put under the enough. I hadn't never asked her nor hern head, forms the pillow. The reindeer stockings are put over the native lamp to

The President's Cow A native and old resident of Washington tells the following anecdote, which was current and credited in Washington during the brief administration of President Harrison. who was called the "Cincinnatus of the West" by the Whigs and "Granny Harriren. I come home, and here I te. I've son" by the Democrats. When he came to been searched through and through and Washington to be inaugurated no one was surprised at the plain looks and the simple manners of the old hero, because the pictures of the log cabin in which he had lived were common during the campaign as illustrating his simple habits. No, nor were they incredulous of the story they soon heard of

dry during the night, otherwise the perspi-

It seems that there was no cow-or i satisfactory cow-at the White House, so the old ex-farmer made inquiries, and learned that Saturday was the day when the drovers came in from the country to the Marsh mar ket to sell their cattle. Consequently, early on Saturday morning President Harrison, instead of sending a servant, walked down o the market. There he found cows galore. He soon made a trade with a burly Montgomery County drover, by which he became the possessor of a fine Durham.

"Where shall I drive it, sir?" inquired the drover, who did not recognize the Presi-

"To the White House. I will show you the way," replied President Harrison. "Why, you don't mean to say, friend,

that you've bought this yere beast for old are called igloos. The igloos, if there be an Granny Harrison?" demanded the drover with dilated eyes. "Yes," replied the old hero, without

showing the resentment that a smaller man

The drover left his cattle in the care of avenue, where he and the President walked side by side behind the cow, guiding her way. The President, on the inside, gently raised his stick when sukey made an effort to promenade the sidewalk, and the drover flourished his whip when she threatened to break into the middle of the street.

"I'm a Democrat, myself," the drover colunteered to inform his companion, "and voted for old Van, of course, but the other lay at the 'nauguration—ha! ha! ha!—I'll be doggone if I didn't fling up my hat and hurrah for Granny Harrison with the best on 'em! Couldn't help it, somehow."

"Thank you," said the President. "Oh, you're a Whig! But I might a known that by your having a siteration in the White House, as I s'pose you have,

"Yes," said the President.

"What be you there now? Gardener?"

"Coachman, then, or body servant?" "Neither. I suppose I may call myself:

eneral servant." "Oh, yes! Run errands, wait on the table, answer the door knocker, and like o' that," remarked the drover, who had no idea of what the domestic establishment of the President of the United States was like.

"Something not very unlike that," said he President with a tolerant smile. "Do you see much of Granny Harrison ow?" inquired the man as they neared the

White House grounds. "Considerable," replied the President. "How do you like the old fellow?" "That's hard to tell. Too well, most

ikely," thoughtfully replied the old hero. "I'll go ball you do!" "Well, here we are," said the President

pening the gate that led to the stable. Several men servants came forward, ouching their hats. "Take charge of this cow and attend t

Then, turning to the drover, he said: Come, friend! Come into the house and take some breakfast." "Thanky! I don't care if I dol Say,

her!" ordered the President.

"Didn't you see him at the inauguration?" "Lor', yes! but not nigh enough to know what he looked like! I would like to get a quint at him, anyways!" "Come in, friend," said the old soldier,

leading the way up the steps and through

The drover turned around and looked ou apon the extensive grounds and then re

the south door into the mansion

"A better place than that ar log cabin out in Ohio." "I don't know," replied the old soldier leading the way along the hall.

Here they were met by a servant dresse like a clergyman, who bowed and opened : door to the left. The President ushered his guest into the family breakfast room, where

is substituted, which does quite as well, but on the glittering service. Here were more "So this mornin' come around, and I felt being far more valuable for trading with the servants, who with deep bows placed chairs

"Sit down, friend!" said the illustrious

host, politely indicating a chair. "Look a here! I say, now! Ain't you taking on a great liberty? Granny Harrisou wouldn't like this here now, would he?" inquired the drover, puzzled and hesitating. "I think he would, very much. Pray sit down,"

"Now, just look here, now. Ain't you too fresh?" inquired the drover with his hands on the back of the chair, which for some reason or other he did not take. "Who be you, anyhow, as makes so bold and takes sich liberties in the President's house? You ain't told me your name nor likewise your siteration here as gives you so much free-

"The people call me William Henry Harrison and have made me President of the United States," quietly replied the ex-farm-

"Lerd Almighty!" cried the drover, and he bolted from the house and never stopped running until he was off the grounds, and when he sat down on the curbstone "he cussed himself gray," as his wife said.

Trials of the Divining Rod. Among the letters of inquiry frequently

correspondent writes asking where he can procure a "metal rod, or an apparatus for discovering hidden metal." Now it happens that there are two genuine methods of detecting hidden metals and ore. One depends upon the induction balance, applicable to metals only, which has had a very limited application in locating bullets in the body of a person who had been shot. It has often een used with much success even for this minor application, while for work in the field t is entirely unsuited. The other method s applicable to some varieties of iron ore only, and involves the use of the magnetic needle, generally the dipping compass. Although the divining rod is absurd and ineffective, and is frequently fraudulently produced, a full and unlimited negative answer cannot be given to these queries in the light of the induction balance and dipping com-

The divining rod consists of a forked twig with arms six inches or a foot long. If the end of each prong is held, one in the right and the other in the left hand, and the two ends are bent outward, it will be found that the least movement or rotation of the hands will cause the rod to swing violently upward or downward according to the direc tion of rotation. These motions are directly produced by the operator, yet they are attributed to and used as the indicator of ouried treasure or of hidden springs of water. This is the true explanation of the action of the rod, one which appeared many years ago, and which can be found in Huttons Recreation's in Mathematics, a work now out of print and difficult to find.

Within the last six months several accounts of the use of the divining rod have been published in English journals. The rod was there subjected to serious trials, and from the reports it appears that many people have full faith in it. The accounts give the names of the supposed mediums, and other details of the performances, and in several instances it is perfectly evidenthat the absurd operations were fully bet lieved in by the observers. The London six or seven-sixteenths. The casting tables Truth, in a recent issue, gives an account of a meeting held to test the efficiency of that reaches every furnace and annealing the divining rod, and not to utilize its pow- oven in the building. The table having been ers directly. A number of professors of the wheeled as near as possible to the melting occult art were present. One of them was furnace, the pot of molten glass is lifted by somewhat noted as having been retained by means of a crane, and its contents quickly the Tiverton Town Council to advise where poured on the table. The heavy iron roller wells should be sunk for the water supply is then passed from end to end, spreading of that borough. This extraordinary fact the glass into a layer of uniform thickness. puts the credulity of one of the English lo- The whole operation of casting scarcely occal governing bodies in strong light. Four diviners tried their rods in a garden in the | Each movement is made with almost nervous environs of London, in all cases with negative results, or with success easily accounted for by powers of the most ordinary observations. Thus, a hydrant and a tank being very brilliant. In contact with the cold discernible, one medium located water on the line between them, just where it was evident that the communicating pipe should be. Among those present was Mr. Frank Podmore, an officer of the Psychical Research Society. With two other gentleman as a committee he arranged a special metal test. Five sovereigns were hidden in one is taken out of the oven, its surface is found of five books placed upon a billiard table. to be decidedly rough and uneven. A small The rod indicated metal in several places, among others in the neighborhood of the lights and other purposes where strength is sovereigns and over the corners of the table | required without transparency. It is known where some one had remarked that the brass in the market as rough plate. The greater of the pockets was situated. Eventually part of the glass, however, is ground, the rod indicated metal in a book which was examined and found to contain none, A purse was laid upon the table, over which the signs of metal appeared when the rod was held over it, but on investigation the purse proved to be empty and without a particle of metal about it. The unsuccessful operator it is stated disappeared after his fiasco. This individual had his meed of fame, derived from previous exhibitions of his alleged power, which some two months before he had given at Lisburn, at a meeting of the North of Ireland Association of Gas Managers. For them he had located the gas and water mains. But when put to the trial above detailed, as well as others of a similar nature, which it is not necessary to repeat, he failed ignominiously. The Psychical Society have also been investigating the matter. A diviner was set

to work in a certain field. He was made to ing her appearance, Jacob asked for the locate two spots, one where water would be could you get me a sight of old Granny Harfound, another where it would be useless to dig for it. The society accordingly had two wells dug, one in each spot, and water was I can possibly find. I've never spoken to found in both. Last December the guardians of Hastings

in England were engaged in sinking a well under the directions of a diviner, thus emulating the Tiverton authorities in credulity. It is quite possible that if they dig deep enough they will find water. Sixty or seventy feet was given as the probable depth, but from an English journal of January 22 we hear that a depth of one hundred feet was reached without finding any .-- Scientific American.

You don't know how much better you wil cel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will overcome that tired feeling, purify your blood, give you a good appetite, and make you bright, active and strong. Be sure to get

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the Robinson poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

It seems that eight deaths have eccurred from arsenical poisoning, seven in one family, and within five years. It is doubtful if the murderers would have been brought to justice had not an organization in which the victims were insured began an investigation as to why so many persons had suddenly died in one family.

But the sensation from a medical point of view connected with the case, took place in Boston at a recent meeting of the Massachu. setts Medico-Legal Society, when it was stated by Dr. Holt that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and because of such ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing the suspicion of medical men. The Robinson cases were all treated by regular physicians, with correct diplomas, men supposed to know what they were doctoring for, and to know the effect of drugs on certain diseases. Yet in the five deaths from arsenical poisoning of which we speak, certificates of death were given for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's Disease

Such a commentary on the general ignoreceived, the divining rod periodically aprance of the medical profession, made by pears as the subject of a question. Some one of its own number, we believe to be without a parallel.

Is it any wonder that patients are losing faith in their doctors? Here were five ablebodied people slowly poisoned with arsenic before their very eyes, and yet these very wise medical men were doctoring them for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease.

In the very same manner thousands of patients are being treated this day for pneumonia, heart trouble, dropsy, incipient consumption, etc., when these are but symptoms of advanced kidney disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. The doctors do not strike at the seat of the disease-the kidneys, and if they did nine times out of ten they would fail-as they are on record as saying they can not cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Rather than use Warner's Safe Cure, a well-known specific for this and all other forms of kidney disease, they would let their patients die, and then give a death certificate that death was caused by pericarditis, apoplexy, phthisis or cardiac affection.

Is this not the honest truth? Do you not know in your own personal history very many instances where physicians doctored the wrong disease, and caused untold suffering, and many times, death? Which leads us to remark that very much can be learned by one's-self by careful observation, and that the doctors are very far from having a monopoly of the knowledge of medicine

Casting Plate-Glass.

The casting tables, the most important pieces of apparatus in a plate-glass works. are nineteen feet long, fourteen feet wide, and seven inches thick. Each is provided with an iron roller, thirty jaches in diameter and fifteen feet long. Strips of iron on each side of the table afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness of the plate-glass to be cast. The rough plate is commonly nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; after polishing, it is reduced to are mounted on wheels and run on a track cuples more time than it takes to describe it. rapidity. Few industries offer such fine scenic display as the pouring of molten glass. One feels like crying, Encore! it is so metal of the table, the glass cools rapidly. As soon as possible, the door of the annealing oven is opened, and the plate of glass introduced. The floor of the oven is on the same level as the casting table, so that the transfer can be conveniently and quickly made. When, after several days, the glass quantity is used in this condition for akymoothed, and polished before it leaves the establishment. - Popular Science Monthly.

A QUICK COURTSHIP.

How an Eccentric Illinois Farmer Woods and Won His Wife.

Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Ill., was during his life-time the largest farmer in Illinois, and a very eccentric man. The circumstances of his marriage were as follows: Outside of Jacksonville, a couple of miles, perhaps, there lived quite a respect-able family. This family employed a servant girl. Graceful and neat in the extreme, and possessing a very fair share of intelligen this girl was a match for whoms might take her unto himself. Jacob saw this flower, and determined to possess it One day he rode up to the door of the res dence of the fair maid, alighted from his horse, and knocked with the butt end of his whip. The lady of the house answered his summons, and immediately upon her mak-The servant girl came. Jacob said

"I want a wife and I have picked you out as the most proper person for that posi you before, but then that makes no differ

nce. I'll give you one week to decide."

The girl blushed and was dumbfounded. Jacob mounted his horse and rode away. The girl inquired into Mr. Strawn's character and standing, and was advised by those with whom she lived to accept the offer of his hand. Punctually, a week later, Jacob rode up to the door and knocked again with his whip and asked:

"Is it no or yes?" Blushingly the girl answered in a low tone, but quite distinctly:

"Well," said Jacob, "let's see; we'll got married the day after to-morrow, Wednes-day. Here's some money to buy a wedding

outfit," and he threw her a purse containing a thousand dollars. The couple did get married on Wednesday, and no happier pair, during their life time, was to be met with in the State of

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EMILY WAR Some 200 in were at the home from four to eigh

noon, March 16th and many letters came from person attend. Miss Wa B. Ward, and is loved for her larg ness. The vener chair in the parlo enjoying the hand of her friends, as kindness. Man thoughtful person The arrangement the abundance of and those presen mind a memorab

bins stood by M the following poo for the occasion, her remarkable o "The reason firm. The generous bear The good child-mo Gave hope to many When pain and sich

At about seven

Up the far Straits of In years long past On the lone shore, The lighthouse lam Each day a maid, li With free step clin To trim that lamp, Might guide to saf Love lent his wing If need were, up t

While her good fat Less fleet of foot, The household tas Her step had "vir Books few and ch The lake, the tree The daily tasks, w The inner light bu Its radiance white From that tall tow The Indian fainti

Gained health fro His maple sugar s Of the "White Squ And went back to Whatever be the o The grateful heart

Sisters were wedd The mother's hand Death came-a sac Sure rest from toil One mother-heart The orphaned kind Out of the reach of Of home, of comfor

The kinship of gre Could all heart hi No, others not of k By the broad hear Thus twenty child In wise restraint, And their fair bab Beside the St. Clair Filled one dear ho

A generous brothe In all these cares b And ever to his sis His plans and aim And now to this w Through hospitab Kindred and frien Our best and trues Righty years old ! "Grandma," with The ripened fruits Words are but po-

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and its obstructi passed over aln tance, and made I was one of the return, and I ha mation was requ enter the confed my own eyes, an spies had been e something more vassing the matt suggestion of a the roll of a "d and dumb, and do my talking t with a bundle of a lot of religio goods, and a fer federal outpost o in good spirit advance was th Rocky Face ridg which the railros run, is called Bu my objects was was defended.

I was well with fore midnight, found shelter in hours after dayli one was in sight miles along the one. Then I en thirty cavalryme in citzens' clothe and, of course, troop was comm as he came up he of me: "Who are you ing?"

Here was the gathered around 39.

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Rather inclined to be pretty. Rather inclined to be good; Rather inclined to a vague, undefined Feeling of sweet sisterhood Toward the young fellows who love her When they have asked for her hand, ther inclined to a vague, undefined Feeling they don't understand

Fact is this maiden can't help it-Natural born coquette—
(ather inclined not to make up her mind To marry—that is, not just yet. Sister she'll be to them all, and Loving and faithful and true; Rather inclined round her finger to wind About-say a dozen or two. -Chicago Mail.

EMILY WARD-EIGHTIETH BIRTH-DAY.

Some 200 invited kindred and friends were at the home of Emily Ward, in this city, from four to eight o'clock on Saturday afternoon, March 16th, to celebrate her birthday, and many letters of heartfelt congratulation came from persons at a distance unable to attend. Miss Ward is a sister of the late E. B. Ward, and is greatly respected and beloved for her large ability and great kindness. The venerable woman sat in her large chair in the parlor for the whole four hours, enjoying the handshaking and conversation thoughtful persons were in the assembly. The arrangements were tasteful yet simple, the abundance of flowers a marked feature, and those present will long keep fresh in mind a memorable day.

At about seven o'clock Mr. Giles B. Stebbins stood by Mrs. Ward's chair and read the following poem, which he had composed | no pass. Capt. Harshner ordered him here for the occasion, and which gives a glimpse of from the guard tent." her remarkable career:

"The reason firm," the conquering will, The generous beart, the patient skill-The good child-mother ten years old. Brother and sister in her fold.

The strong-souled nurse, whose words of cheer Gave hope to many a pioneer When pain and sickness brought sad gloom To the log cabin's plain bare room.

Up the far Straits of Mackinaw. In years long past the sailor saw, On the lone shore, through the dark night, The lighthouse lamp blaze clear and bright.

Each day a maid, lithesome and strong,

With free step climbed the ladders long To trim that lamp, that its fair light Might guide to safety in the night. Love lent his wings to mount, to fly If need were, up that tower high,

While her good father, on the ground, Less fleet of foot, sure safety found. The household tasks were fair and free.

Her step had "virgin liberty;" Books few and choice, thoughts large and high, The lake, the trees, the o'erarching sky, The daily tasks, were teachers meet; The inner light burned pure and sweet, Its radiance whiter than the glow

The Indian fainting at the door Gained health from herbs in her full store; Each spring with grateful reverence meet, His maple augar at the feet

From that tall tower on earth below.

Of the "White Squaw" he gladly laid, And went back to his forest shade-Whatever be the outward hue The grateful heart is ever true.

Sisters were wedded, babes were born, The mother's hands grew pale and worn; Death came-a sacred sweet release, Sure rest from toil and God's own peace.

One mother-heart had room for all, The orphaned kindred could not fall Out of the reach of fostering care,

Of home, of comfort, guidance, prayer. The kinship of great souls is wide, Could all heart hunger be denied?

No, others not of kindred race By the broad hearthstone found warm place. Thus twenty children all had share

In wise restraint, in fostering care, And their fair babes, in safe delight Beside the St. Clair's waters bright, Filled one dear home with love and light.

A generous brother, with true heart, In all these cares bore useful part, And ever to his sister brought His plans and aims for her wise thought

And now to this warm, ample home, Through hospitable doors we come, Kindred and friends, on this good day Our best and truest words to say.

"Grandma," with reverent hearts we see The ripened fruitage of those years; Words are but poor, and our glad tears Must tell how deep our joy, how high

Our hope, how strong our sympathy. May every added year on earth be blest And the great years of heavenly work be best!

#### THE DEAF AND DUMB SPY.

Sherman did not leave Chattanooga for Atlanta without knowing all about the route mation was required which obliged me to enmy own eyes, and as two or three of our something more than a disguise. After canthe roll of a "dummy." I was to be deaf remarked to me: and dumb, and carry pencil and paper, and do my talking that way. I was provided a lot of religious tracts, articles of cheap must have detected it. goods, and a few specialties, and I left the federal outpost one dark and rainy evening louder voice. in good spirits. Obstructing Sherman's

was defended. fore midnight, and at about that hour I more goods. The general would have been found shelter in a barn, and slept until two satisfied in five minutes, but the surgeon was hours after daylight. When I turned out no a keen reader of human nature, and he was one. Then I encountered a party of about their lack of belief made him all the more thirty cavalrymen going to the front. I was determined to expose me. I had no fear of in citzens' clothes, and a pack on my back, any of the rest, but I realized that it would

Here was the first test. The men had shoulder, he exclaimed: gathered around me, and every one had his "Let me see your torgue!"

eye upon me. It was a compliment to me CI had my teeth hard shut or my faws that one of the men called out before I had made a sign:

"Dog gone him, he's a dummy! He's got face like a washboard!"

I wrote on my tablet: "What do you want?" and the lieutenant wrote in reply: 'Who are you and where are you going?" I gave my name as George Smith and

stated I was a confederate peddler. I opened my bundle, presented him with some tobacco, and several of the men made purchases. The officer asked for my pass, and I told nim that it was taken from me three days before by some Yankee raiders who had captured me and turned me loose

"Well, they'll overhaul him back there, anyhow," he said to his sergeant, and, waving his hand to me, he gave the order to ride on. I was in for it it now, and must push ahead. I could see an encampment down the road, and any attempt to flank it would create suspicion. It was well that I went ahead, for one of the cavalrymen followed me clear back to the sentinel on the outskirts of the camp. He walked his horse directly behind me, and so close that the animal's nose almost touched my back, but he did not catch me off my guard. When the sentinel stopped me I handed him my name and occupation, and in a few minutes of her friends, and deeply moved by their I was in the presence of the officer of the kindness. Many of our best and most guard. While he asked for my pass, he did not seem suspicious. I was escorted to the quarters of the officer of the day, and here came a test, made so carelessly that if I had not had all my wits about me I should have been lost. As we reached the quarters the

escort said: "Here is a deaf and dumb man who has

"All right," replied the officer, who was not even looking at us; and then, as the escort started off he half turned to me and said:

"Stand aside for a few minutes and will attend to your case."

His tone was so careless and his order so natural that I caught my muscles moving to obey. Had I picked up a foot I should have given myself away. As I did not move, he presently turned to me, seemed surprised that I was there and began to inquire about me. I gave him the details and while we were passing the tablet back and forth a captain came up. The officer of the day said

"We have captured a dummy. Mighty queer that he should take to peddling among soldiers, but they are a queer lot. He says he had a pass from Polk, but that the Yanks gobbled it when they captured him the other day. Do you see that blood spot on his left

I was looking the officer full in the face as he spoke. I felt that he would try some trick but he did it so neatly that he almost caught me. I winked, but I did not drop my

"You must have taken him for an impos tor," laughed the captain. "We can't be too cautious," was the re-

ply, and he took the tablet and wrote that I might circulate about camp until guard mount and then report to the new officer of the day.

I got my breakfast, sold out about half my goods, and, when I reported and asked that I might pass on no objection was made. 1 found troops everywhere now, and being so far within the lines no one questioned my right to be there. I underwent but one more test before reaching the gap, and that I was I was returned to the general's tent. He that I claimed to be, and while my condition excited the sympathies of some, others were inclined to ridicule and joke. While I knelt in a group a joker held a pistol close to my ear and fired it off. I heard the click of the hammer and was therefore prepared for the report. I found the gap covered by a weak body, with no defenses to speak of, and I got through them without trouble, though my goods were now all gone, and I had to claim I was on my way to Dalton after a new stock. I was arrested after entering the gap, and the arrest came about through a corporal in a battery of artillery, who first contended that he recognized me as a deserter named William Ridges. It appeared that I closely resembled Ridges in baild and look, and as soon as the corporal had a close look at me he acknowledged his mistake. This occurred just before dark, and the captain of the battery, who was in command, sent me to Gen. Wayne, in command of some Georgia State troops. I was not suspected of being a federal spy, but having been arrested on a charge, and being found

a further investigation. There were several officers in the general's and its obstructions. His spies and scouts | tent when I was taken in and reported on, passed over almost every mile of the dis- and the facts in my case had no sooner been tance, and made full and accurate reports. announced than one of them, who was a I was one of the last sent out and the last to surgeon in Hood's command, held a whisperreturn, and I had a close shave of it. Infor- ed conversation with the general, and I suspected a plot to test me. My suspicions enter the confederate camps and see with were soon proved correct. The escort had retired and left me standing in front of the spies had been captured and hung, I needed entrance, inside, of course, but just where I was in the way of any one coming or going. vassing the matter for a while I adopted the The whispered consultation lasted about suggestion of a regimental surgeon to play five minutes, and then the general casually

without a pass, it was quite proper to make

"Take a seat and I will hear you." The surgeon was leveling me square in the with a bundle of stationary, some tobacco, face, and had I made the slightest move he

"Sit down!" commanded the general in a

I was looking at his sword hanging on the advance was the mountain barrier, called tent-pole, and I did not turn my eyes until Rocky Face ridge. The main gap, through he wheeled round in his chair and beckoned which the railroad and highway ran and still to me to approach. I handed him my tablet gun, is called Buzzard's Roost gap. One of and pencil, and he inquired why I had not a my objects was to accertain how this gap pass and where I wanted to go. I explained about the pass as before, and told him I I was well within the confederate lines be- wanted to go to Dalton or Rome and secure one was in sight, and I had walked fully two convinced that I was in disguise. I heard miles along the highway before I met any him whisper his suspicions to others, and and, of course, expected to be stopped. The take all my nerve and sact to hold out troop was commanded by a lieutenant, and against the surgeon. Some of the tests he as he came up he ordered a halt and queried at once put me to may seem trifles to the reader until he can put himself in the posi-"Who are you, and where are you go- tion I occupied. He rose up suddenly, crossed over to me, and slapping me on the

find them useful as fall underwear.

would have opened at the command.

"Straighten up!" was the next command. I was humped over and the words went through me like a bullet. I did not move, however.

" Take your foot off that sash!" shouted the surgeon, but I looked from him to the general and showed my wonder.

'Come, now, but you're beaten!" laughed one of the officers, and as the others had some remarks to make the surgeon was nettled. He looked at me fixedly for a long half minute, and then said to his com-

"I won't give in yet, general. Please hold on to him until we are certain of him one wry or the other."

"Oh, certainly; but I think you have made a mistake this time. A deaf and dumb person always has an expression not to be counterfeited. He has told a pretty straight story." "That is true; but I want to study him a

I want to ask him for more details. What | plied the proper means for the removal of was the date?" He turned and put this question to me, and, had I not been looking ahead for it or something of the kind, my mouth would

"What does the officer say? Does he believe I am a deserter?"

"He says you are deceiving us." locked upon with ridicule or suspicion," I Cream for catarrh, Plasters and Pills. wrote, and the general nodded his head to me and said to the surgeon:

"I won't keep him longer than noon to-

morrow noon. The poor cuss has a hard row ers, who first produced them. to hoe and I don't want to discougre him." The guard was called, and I was removed to the guard-house, which was a log structure and quite comfortable. It held a prisoner, and I had no doubt that he had been placed there for a purpose. As scon as the dcor was shut behind me he came forward and took my hand and said:

"Ah! and they've got you, too! Both of us must die together."

I signed to him that I was a deaf mute, but he replied:

"Come, no nonsense with me. I know you, and you will soon know me. I have seen you at Sherman's headquarters a dozen arrested here a week ago, tried by court martial, found guilty, and to-morrow I am to be hung."

He trapped himself right on the start. As couple of hours he gave it up as a bad job. I did not go to sleep that night, suspecting the surgeon would play me some trick. About midnight be came softly in with a couple of soldiers, and at a signal the men screamed in my ears. I did not move. Then a musket was discharged over my body and the that dear, delightful old Hebrew, isn't it? surgeon called out:

I did not think so, and I did not "awake" until they pulled at me. Next morning the pretended spy was taken out, and I was threatened and bulldezed for an hour. After breakfast, as I sat with my back to the door, it was softly opened, and I heard the click! click! of the hammer of a revolver. It made my flesh creep, but I did not turn. At noon

"See if I signed my name to it?" That was not the last test. He conducted me to the door of the tent, waved me past the sentinel, and observed:

"Turn to the left to avoid the ditch." I turned to the right, bought some provisions of a soldier, and after making a dinner set out to the south. I do not think I was followed or further suspected. I thoroughly investigated the defenses of the gap, located the nearest large bodies of confederates, and returned to the union lines with no other damage than a flesh wound received in the very last mile of travel from a bush-

#### OLD-TIME GAMBLING.

Some of the Card Parties That Were Wont to Assemble in Washington. In the old, old times, says the Minneapolis Tribune, every body prominent in public life was fond of cards. Washington was flooded in those days with gamblers of the professional sort. There were a dozen faro banks on the avenue within sight of Gadsby's, on the corner of Sixth street. Members of Congress unhesitatingly en-tered these places. Sergeant Smith Prenhiss was said to have lost \$30,000 in his first

term in Congress. It was in one of these places that Henry Clay won from Count Brodisco the corner lot up near Lafayette square, which he afterward traded for an Andalusian jackass. Fox, the British Minister; General Scott, Secretary Marcy and a score of famous men played poker in those times.

President Tyler was fond of "loo," and

often made up a game at the White House and played all day. The stakes were never large, but Mr. Tyler was just as happy as if he won his thousands. At one time General Scott, Henry Clay, Mr. Fox and Count Brodisco entered into compact to play whist once a week all winter, and the stake every

night was \$100. night was \$100.

They played a matched game. Scott and the old Russian against Clay and the Englishman. They were evenly matched, but Clay and Fox came out ten games ahead. Scott's loss was said to be as much as \$1,200 in this little social amusement. Old Thad. Stevens in later days was a famous man at cards. He didn't hesitate to go into the worst gambling resorts to get his sport. He played with frigid quiet and coolness, and in the course of his play kept up a constant fire of brilliant conversation. Probably there are not twenty-five men now in Congress who are at all given to card-play-

In Japan the wages of carpenters are from 30 to 45 cents a day; wood carvers, 35 to 53 cents; paper hangers, 23 to 45 cents; stone cutters, 45 to 53 cents; blacksmiths, 23 to 38 cents; gardeners, 19 to 38 cents; day laborers, 15 to 23 cents. The workingmen pay 40 cents per month rent for a house of one room, \$2.25 per month for food and \$3.75 per year for clothes. This schedule of wages and living will hardly prove complacent reading to the average Ameri-

THE man with a dozen lawn-tennis suits left over from the summer campaign will SOME OLD FASHIONS REVIVED.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

There is at present a revival of old fashions steadily going on. Popular favor has returned to many of the customs of former times and our homes are rapidly assuming an air of the past.

The old spinning wheel has returned from exile and forms a conspicuous and interesting ornament in our homes.

Quaint old tapestries, rugs and articles of furniture have been restored to deserved popularity.

There is a reason for this revival. Our ancestors were of the substantial kind and their tastes were accordingly

marked. They looked to their personal comfort and when it was attained they stopped. Fashion's foibles had no charm for them,

of any people the world has yet seen. Quick in perception and accurate in judgment, they soon detected the cause of little more. He claims to have lost his pass. any physical discomfort and as quickly ap-

and in mind and person they were the equal

Conspicuous among some of the old fashions recently revived has been the reproduction of some of our grandmother's early time have got away with me. His failure pro- home cures, which are now holding a devoked another laugh, and I wrote on the served position in popular favor, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin remedies and include a Sarsaparilla for the blood, Hops and Buchu for the stomach and system, Cough Remedy for colds, Extract for inter-"I have it hard enough now without being | nal and external pain, Hair Tonic, Rose

> For purity, simplicity and for their genuine beneficial properties they are unequaled and are worthy of our good old grandmoth-

May there be a revival, by their use, of the good health and long lives of early times!

#### VARIETIES.

Some years ago a lady in the County of Aengaged a domestic servant from the highlands of Scotland. In the evening the lady wanted supper brought in, so she rang the bell. Getting no answer, she repeated the summons, but with the same result. She then proceeded to the kitchen, where to her amazement, she found her servant convuised with laughter. When Jennie saw her mistress she pointed to the bell and exclaimed: "As times. I am Jack Ross, a union spy. I was sure's I leeve I never touched it, and it's waggin' yet."

MAURICE BARRYMORE was in the Hoffman House bar-room in New York the other night I had never been at Sherman's headquarters turned on spelling, and an Englishman thus with a crowd of actors. The conversation but once, I knew the name of every spy em- broke forth: "Say, what rot it is for you ployed by that army, and there was no such | Americans to spell h-o-n-o-r honor, l-a-b-o r person as Jack Ross. He worked every way labor. Why don't you follow the good old he could think of to trap me, but after a English practice and spell 'em with an o-u-r?" "I'll tell yeu," said Barrymore, quickly, "when we speak of labor and honor we leave u out."

SHE (as her theological suitor, in pulling his gloves from his overcoat pocket, throws out a laundry check)-Oh, this is some of and in your own handwriting, too. I am go-"You careless devil! You have wounded | ing to keep it. It may be something very romantic! He (much embarrassed)-Er-umso pleased, but really itisn't anything romantic at all, Miss Marcia-very prosaic, in fact. It's-er-well, it's an order on the Celestial Kingdom for four changes of raiment."

AN UNEXPECTED WAY OF PUTTING IT .-Mabel," said Henry, and in spite of his effort to control himself the voice was tremulous, and he spoke with the air of timid desperation which marks the elecution of a prepared for. The soldiers accepted me for was all alone, and he wrote on the tablet man about to ask for the loan of \$5; "Mabel, me a pass. As he said this he handed me a he was sitting bolt upright on a sofa) "to paper, but ten seconds later quietly remark- plead for myself. I come here only to beg you think of my brother George. He-loves you dearly, Mabel, and should you refuse his plea I tremble for the consequences. He is alone in the world, and he wants a sister-in-law. Oh, will you not be one to him?"

good story that occurred in one of the best knewn hat establishments of this city. Enter a well-known man about town, who hands his hat to an attendent to be ironed. While standing bareheaded at the counter in comes Bishop Potter. The latter mistaking the clubman for one of the shop-walkers, gives him his hat, with the inquiry: " Have you a hat like this?" The club man in the coolest possible manner takes the hat, turns it over. examines it closely, looks at it inside and out; then in slow and measured tones remarks: "No, I have not," and he adds reflectively: "If I had, I am d-d if I would wear it." This happens to be a true story .- N. Y. Truth.

ONE of the keenest things ever said on the Bench is attributed to Judge Walton, of Georgia. He once sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The prisoner's counsel asked for mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor. "Your Honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client cannot live out half that term, and I begof you to change the sentence." "Well, under those circumstances," said the Judge, "I will change the sentence. I will make it for life instead of seven years." The prisoner chose to abide by the original sentence, which the Judge permitted.

DR. AIRD, the venerable Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, tells a good story about a minister who, in the old days of patronage, was forced upon a congregation at Alness. The minister was coldly received, as may be imagined, but he began to visit the people, and one day called upon an elder who receted him very gruffly. The minister, however, took a chair, and in a little while took out his snuff-box. "Oh," said the elder, "ye tak' snuff, dae ye?" "Oh, yes." "Weel," said the elder, " that's the first mark of grace I've seen in ye." "How do you make that out?" asked the minister. "Dae ye no read o' Solomon's temple," replied the elder, that a' the snuffers were o' pure gold?"

SHE HAD NEVER SEEN A TELEPHONE .-- Mr. Barrett kept a general store at Mt. Morris. "An' what do yez think of Mishter Barrutt?" asked an Irish woman of a neighbor

"Oi think Mishter Barrutt ez a foine man,"

esponded the one addressed. "Will, thin, Oi don't, '-continued the first speaker. "Do yez belave it, Missus Maginnus, Oi went into Mishter Barrutt's sthore yisterday marnin' wid de intinshun of bayin' mackerel. Dinnis, yez knews, ez fond of mackerel. Mishter Barrut stud wid his face to a hole in the wall, an' jist as Oi entered he said: 'Hello, heilo!' Oi said 'hello, hello!' myself. Mr. Barrutt thin repeated his re mark, 'Hello, hello!' and Oi said 'Hello, hellol' agin. Mishter Barrutt thin acted mad .oike, an' widout turnin' his face to me, said:

'Hello, Lackywanny dapow!' an' whin he called me Lackywanny dapow Oi wuz that insuited that Oi left the sthore widout the

THE St. Paul Street arab is an original genius any way you take him, and occasionally gets off a good thing, even if he does tain it with a soupcon of Rabelais. A case in point is found in the following conversation, which took place yesterday on University Avenue. A climber employed by the telephone company was hanging on by a pair of doubtful-looking spikes to a somewhat de cayed pole on which he was at work. At the base of that same pole, his arms wrapped around it, stood a diminutive specimen of the shoe-black species, who gazed at the man shoe-black species, who gazed at the man strong and Durable. Will not Swell, above him, apparently deeply interested in Shrink, Warp or Rattle in the Wind. the proceeding. The man aloft was not any too sure of his position and didn't want to fall on the boy, so he shouted out: "Look out there, kid! If I fall you'll get

hurt." The resourceful juvenile, not in the least disconcerted by the possible contingency, replied in a shrill treble: "By gracious, mister! so'll you."

A Boston woman remarked the other day. in a conversation which turned upon the pe-

culiarities of an acquaintance: "Well, you see, the trouble with Eunice that she's got the fourth temperament."

"I have heard," one of her hearers remarked, "of the fourth dimension, but never of the fourth temperament. What is it?" "I was instructed by a wise woman," was the smiling reply, "that there are four temperaments: the nervous, the physical, the plous and the worrying; and that explains why it is so hard to live with her. She is most excellent woman, but we wouldn't one of us be hired to live with her."

"We respect her, of course, another observed, "but when it comes to living with her-well, all I can say is that I'd rather take my chances with the cannibals than with her She worries me to death: she fusses about anything and about nothing with equal readiness. You are right; she has the fourth

An old lady, but a portly one, heavily veiled, got into a St. Louis street car the other day. and set a huge, well-filled basket down. It chanced to intrude on the toes of a superbly dressed young woman opposite. She imme diately was indignant. She abused market baskets roundly, and then abused the people who carried them. Then she allowed the opinion to escape that the people who carried baskets had no business to ride on street cars. And then she decried against poor people being allowed to ride on every street car. Some cars should be reserved, she said, for genteel folks. The girl mortified everybody. The veiled lady said not a word unti both motioned the driver and the car stopped. " Hold on! Take that pail," said the elder lady. Her tormentor looked a moment in astonishment. "Take that pail, Martha, and carry it home. This basket is all I can manage," repeated the elder. "Why didn't you teil me who you were, mother?" asked the crestfallen girl, as sho picked up the basket and went out, while the occupants in the car giggled.

#### Chaff.

It is Venice, the city of canals, that has the argest floating population.

If a detective wants to catch a cold he can get a clue by sitting in a draft. St. Louis boasts of a dwarf barber less than four feet high. He must be a little shaver.

Whatever is said to the chemist, he ought o always be ready with the proper retort. The great difficulty about common sense in that it is so tremendously scarce that it isn't

A lady refers to the t'me she spends in front of her looking-glass as "moments of reflection." "Do you expect to keep Lent, Mr. Gayboy?"

Oh, yes, sorter half keep it; that is, my bet A man never appreciates his wife until she has gone visiting once or twice and he has to get his own supper.

Jay Gould began his business career by sweeping out a broker's office. Subsequently he cleaned out the broker.

Oh, will you not be one to him?"

"Ambipedibulation" is the new word for reversing in the waitz. Seems as if it would be easier to keep right on.

A New Jersey man has made a ballot box which cannot be stuffed. Now all the country

wants is a voter built in the same way. Women, it is said, live longer than men. This comes of their keeping their age a secret. Death doesn't know when to call for them.

"Oh, mamma," said three-year-old Louis, who had just cut his finger, "the bleel is all coming out of me, and I don't want to be a Soribuler—What did you think of my "Tale of Poverty" in the last Bazoo? Cynicus—Very well carried out; it was poor from be-

naing to end. A subscriber asks: Do hogs pay? A good many do not. They take the paper for several years and then have the postmaster send it back, marked "Refused."

Senior Surgeon—How's that case of heart trouble coming on? Junior Surgeon (forget-ting himself)—It's all settled, doctor; she accepted me this morning.

Teacher—How many pounds in a ton? Scholar—Fifteen hundred. Teacher—Why, Tommy, where have you been? Scholar— Down to pa's coal office.

They were discussing signs of madness. "Ithink," said one, "that the true madman is the man of whom we ask a sincers opinion and who gives it." Footpad—Give me yer money, blamed quick! Poet—Thanks. Footpad—What yer thanking me for? Poet—For the compliment of think-ing I looked like a man who had any.

"If anybody was ever more pressed for time than I am I'd like to see him." "Why, there's just such a fellow on exhibition." "Who is he?" "A fine Egyptian mummy." The use of forks for carrying food to the mouth is held to have been originally due to the extraordinary development of collars and ouffs toward the end of the sixteenth cen-

Mother—Goodness me! Is that Irene at the plane? Little Son—Yes, ma. Mother—Well, go sak her what she is doing. If she is practicing she can keep on until the hour is up; but if she is playing tell her to stop.

He (trying to play a trump card)—As I passed your house last evening I thought I heard an angel sing. She (stiffly)—I was at the theatre last evening. Mrs. Mulhooly and her twins were at our house visiting the "Well, that beats all! Under the impression that Muller was after one of my six daughters, I have had him to dinner every day and treated him to the beat of everything

my kitchen could afford, and now the fellow goes and marries my cook." "Books published 200 years ago sell from \$25 to \$500 a volume." Many modern authors, whose unsaleable editions are reposing on booksellers' shelves, must regret that they didn't have their works printed in the fifteenth century. But we don't suppose they thought of that.

Where Larders are Full.—Young Tramp—Let's break into the kitchen of that big house to-night, and get something to eat. Old Tramp—We wouldn't find much there. Them folks puts on too much style. Git into the kitchen o' steady-goin', old fashioned folks of yer want ter strike a banquet.

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### rther information address W. W. RICH, Chief Engineer, "Soo" Railway, Minneapolis, Minn. 22-6teow What Scott's Emulsion Has Done

Over 25 Pounds Gain in 10 Weeks Experience of a prominent Citizen Suppression of Vice. San Francisco, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper atten. tion; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threat-ened with consumption, Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate. and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival Icommenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdu-pois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough

meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the Caunty of Wayne, and State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Dickerson and Albert Brown. I did on the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1889, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of William Dickerson and Albert Brown in and to the following descrited real estate, situated in the Viliage of Trenton, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit: The north half (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) of village lot number four (4) in the said Village of Trenton, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said village as found in the Resister's office in the city of Detroit, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the city of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said Wayne County, State of Michigan, is held), on Tuesday, the seventh day of May, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated Detroit, March 20th, 1889.

Sheriff.

By BENJAMIN F. BRISCOK. Deputy Sheriff.
Palmer and Palmer, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Clara Bethell,
Complainant.

Vs.
Francis H. Bethell
Defendant
It appearing to the Court upon due proof by affidavit that the defendant, Francis H. Bethell, is not a resident of the State of Michigan. It is ordered that the defendant appear and make answer to the Bill of Complaint filed in this cause within four months from the date of this order. Detroit, February 27th, 1899.

GEO. S. HOSMER. Circuit Judge. GEO. S. HOSMER, Circuit Judge. HENRY A. HAIGH, Solicitor for complainant.

A true copy. Victor T. Lemke,
m2-7t Deputy Register of said Court. MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been Mende in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Lucius C. Welton and Lizzio Welton, his wife, of Hastings, Barry county, Michigan, to Thomas W. Stringer, of Nankin, Wayne county, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the degister of Decks for Wayne County, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the control of the degister of Decks for Wayne County, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day assigned by the administrator of the control of the con

Night express has allower to disast G. T. R. allowing car berths can be secured at G. T. R. allower of the control of the cont

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LORD & THORIAS,
ADVABITATION AGENTS,
15 to 49 Eurodelph Street, OHICAGO.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Detroit, Grand Haven, & Milwankee Railway, Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railway, Detroit Division and Michigan Air Line Division of the Grand Trunk Railway will sell special excursion tickets for this interesting exhibition at single fare for round trip, with 25 cents added for admittance coupon to the exhibition. Tickets will be sold on Wednesday, April 3 , and Thursday, April 4th, good to go on all trains on these dates, and will be valid to return on all trains up to and including following day of

On Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway tickets will be sold at all stations between Grand Rapids and Detroit (all inclusive).

On Chicago & Grand Frunk Railway from all stations between Port Huron and Senoolcraft (all inclusive).

On Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegan Railway, from all stations Greenville to Ashley (all inclusive).

On Grand Trunk Railway (Michigan Air Line Division), from all stations.

On Grand Trunk R ilway (Detroit Di vision), from all stations.

The Detroit rink, in which the exhibition is to be held, is located on Larned street, between Bates and Randolph sts., about four blocks from Brush street depot, or a block and a half from corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, on the same spot where the 1883 Art Loan was held. This exhibition has been fully noted through the press of the State, and will be one of the finest ever held in the country.

### eterinary Pepartment

Filaria Papillosa-Worm in a Horse Eye.

March 27th we witnessed by invitation an operation for the removal of a parasite from the eye of a horse, by Dr. Hawkins, of this city. These parasites are not peculiar to the horse, but are found in the eye of the ox, buffalo, sheep, dog, fox, cat, and in some cases in the human eye. The pathological conditions in these cases, with few exceptions, are those of specific ophthaluria, usually resulting in the loss of the eye The operation in the removal of the parasite was a success, and we can only wish that the sight of the animal may be fully restored.

#### Mare in Foal.

MERIDIAN, March 20th, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I lost a very valuable colt last spring could not get its bow move at all. I used injections and gave physic. The same mare will foal again in April. I would like to know what to use as an injection, and what to give as a physic if necessary. I feed straw, hay and oats. She has not had the harness on since September, but she has a yard to run in daytimes and a box stall at night. Can yo give me any information and greatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-We cannot prescribe for case in anticipation of conditions which may not develop in the offspring. Should we indulge in imaginary possibilities this department would soon become demoralized. Our object has ever been to give such advice in cases of actual diseases or accident best cal culated to benefit our subscribers. The first milk is the best cathartic for the young animal. In some cases occasional obstructions in the rectum occur requiring the aid of an experienced veterinary surgeon. In the absence of such assistance, a little warm water or thin oatmeal gruel may be injected. but it is always better to have the services of a competent veterinary surgeon in such

### Stifle Lameness.

HASTINGS, March 8th, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have got a colt, one year old last May,

large for its age, weighs eleven hundre lbs., that is lame in its stifle joints. First noticed it when about four months old: is swollen some on front side, sometimes as large as a ben's egg, but usually much smallwill snap so you can hear it quite loud while walking or trotting. It runs a great deal and I think that aggravates the weakness. Please advise through the columns of the FARMER and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-It would have been policy to have called a competent veterinary surgeon to examine your colt on first discovering the weakness in the stiffs. In its present condition we see no better course than counterirritation. Apply the following: Bin lodide of Mercury, one drachm; vasseline, half a pound; mix well together and make one application. In two weeks report to us, giving a careful statement of the condition of the animal and the action of our prescription upon the surrounding tissues; or in three or four weeks repeat the application if necessary.

#### Indigestion in a Colt.

SOUTH LYON, March 24, 1869. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a colt that will be one year old the 17th day of April. Last October or Novem-

ber he commenced to scour; I discovered that he wanted to drink an unusual large quantity of water. About the first of De-I consulted a veterinary and he prepared some medicine for me to give him, and said I must not let him drink only a small quantity of water at a time. The medicine did not seem to do any good. When I keep him from drinking small quantity he appears to be all right, but soon as he can get what water he wants be will scour. He has a good appetite, and will eat anything that is given him. Have wintered him on clover hay with a small any cause for his wanting to drink so much, A SUBSCRIBER.

the following-Socotrine aloes, pulv., two Cocoanuts, per 100, \$5@6. Persian dates ounces; gentian and Jamaica ginger root, of each one and a half ounces, puly.; nitrate of potassa, pulv., one ounce. Mix all to- or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per gether and idivide into twelve powders. Give one at night in the feed, or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue with a wooden paddle. Give good clean and No. 2, 21/23c; sheep-skins, 50c 2\$1 25 as \$4 10. hay and oats to eat in moderate quantities; to quantity of wool. omit the clover. By following the above 'HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, No. 1 per The offerings of hogs numbered 859 heat.

directions we believe you will have little trouble with your colt. Do not neglect salting him.

Hock Lameness in a Mare.

CHARLOLTE, March 26, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a mare, six years old, with bon spavin. Has been lame almost two years Blistered a long time, then fired and blistered. Fired last fall late the second time, and blistered three times; is still lame. Would like your opinion of what I should

I have a colt that I tied down with halter around hind leg above hock. He go tangled in a rail fence. Did not seem to be ourt but in a few days the hock began swelling and was very large; was not lame. I blistered him and he is now lame, and the swelling all gone only where a bog spavin That part of the leg is larger than

Answer.—The treatment of your mare, i the conditions are accurately described and ocated, was heroic enough to have destroyed the mobility of the small bones of the joint. Will you kindly inform us of the present condition of the hock joint with reference to the enlargement, its general appearance, how the animal picks up the leg, free, or with a jerk, and again puts it upon the ground. If the lameness continues when the animal is driven, or if by exercise she warms out of it. Also notice the motion of the stifle and hip. Is there much enlargement about the joint? On receipt of auswers to the above questions we will advise you regarding treatment. In the absence of a veterinary surgeon in the future it would be to your interest to consult us before any treatment is resorted to.

#### Endemic Disease in Sheep.

NORTH BRANCH, March 18, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a flock of coarse grade sheep. Kep! them in a barn with no floor, but was dry and warm, covered over with hay. Abo three weeks ago one was taken sick; stood up but seemed stiff and partially blind; run ome at the nose and a slime from the mouth. When not eating would get his head in the rack and would stand there until I removed it. Appetite poor. I closed them up at night. Feed up to 15 h February, morning, straw and one bushel of bagas to 31 sheep; hay at night. They are now dropping nice, large, smart lambs. Are all right until about 13 hours old, when they are taken a good deal the same as the sheep. Will walk straight ahead, will not turn around; act as though sucking; a slime will run from the mouth, also froth. Finally become full of gas and dies in great agony. Have lost six, all with the same symptoms-if you can solve the disease from what I have written, and give a remedy, it will be thankfully received. I forgot to state they have taken sick I have

Answer. - The symptoms in your sheep as described are too indefinite to enable us to satisfactory diagnose the disease with which they are affected. We would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to see and prescribe for them understandingly. An autopsy, carefully made upon the carcass of one of the dead animals, by one conversant with pathological conditions would enable us to advise you understandingly. In the absence of a veterinary surgeon an examination by your family physician would give us leading points upon which to form a diag-

given the flock 11/4 lbs. of sulphur.
A GRANGER.

#### Commercial.

DETROIT, March 36, 1889. FLOUR .- Market without change. Trading s only fair, and market very quiet. Car-load quotations are as follows:

Michigan roller process.....

WHRAT .- As compared with a week ago values are about the same on spot, while futures are lower. Yesterday what had been lost early in the week on spot was regained Markets both east and west were firmer, while foreign reports showed markets abroad dull and weak. The weather in this State has been decidedly unfavorable for wheat the past ten days. Closing quotations were as follows: No. 1 white, 98c; No. 2 red, 96%c; No. 3 red, 83 %c: rejected red. 69c. In futures No. 2 red

for April closed at 96c, May at 97c, June a 96%c, July at 86c, and August at 84%c. No. white for May sold at 98c. CORN .- Market yesterday became sudden, ly firm for spot, owing to scarcity, a condition not likely to last long. No. 2 spot sold at 84% c bu., No. 3 at 33c, No. 2 yellow at 35c, and No. 2 white had 34 %c offered for it. No. 2 for

April sold for 34%c, and May at 35c W bu. OATS .- Steady and unchanged at the following range: No. 2 white, 281/4c; light mixed, 27%c; No. 2 mixed, 25%c.

BARLEY.-The range is 90c@\$1 10 per cental. Market dull. Receipts for the week, 29.398 bu.; last week, 13,733; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store 27,731 bu.; last week, 24,-643 bu.; last year, 36,061 bu.

FEED.-Bran quoted at \$12 75@13 \$ tor for winter wheat, and middlings at \$12 75@ 14 50. Market steady.

RYE.-Market quiet. Quoted at 45c ? bu. for No. 2. CLOVER SEED .- Market less active and

a little lower. Prime quoted at \$5 20 \$ bu., and No. 2 at \$4 80. Prime for April delivery sold at \$4 95 \$ bu. TIMOTHY SEED .- Western quoted at \$1 65

@1 70 18 bu. for small lots. BUTTER.-Choice dairy scarce and in de mand at 17@19e; ordinary to fair, 12@14c;

creamery, 25@28c. Market overstocked with poor stock. Extra fine dairy would bring a cent above quotations. OHERSE.—Quoted at 12@12% o B. for

full cream Michigan, and 12%@13c for New York. Market quiet. EGGS.—The market is lower at 10@101/20

for fresh receipts. Receipts very large and BERSWAX .- Steady at 25@30c W h., as to

quality. HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 16 amount of oats twice a day. Can you give | @18c for choice comb in frames. Extracted

FORRIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, Answer.—The trouble with your horse is box; \$3@3 25; oranges, Fiorida, \$2 50@4 00 \$\psi\$ box; Messinas, \$2 50@3 00; California, \$3 50@ due to a morbid or perverted condition of 400; bananas, yellow, \$\psi\$ bunch, \$1 50@2 50. \$460. the digestive apparatus. Treatment: Give Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for faucy.

(new), 51/26c \$ b. by the box. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots.

bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES .- Green city, 4c W D., country, 4%@5c; cured, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 8%@4o; caif. No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 4c; runners

These prices are for car-load lots. Market ruled steady and closed firm, with all sold.

BEANS.-Quoted at \$1 55@1 58 per bu. for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1@ 1 80 w bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are 5210c higher. Market quiet POTATORS,-Market dull. Car lots quo ed at 18c per bu.; store lots, 20@2!c per bu. APPLES .- Quoted at \$1@1 71 \$ bbi. for rdinary to good, and \$2 00 for extra stock. Market shows some improvement.

CRANBERRIES .- Jersey quoted at \$2 00@ 50 W tu. Market dull.

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows: Curkeys, 13@15c; oucks, 12@14c; chickens, 1 @12c. Live quoted as follows: Old roosters. 4e; fowls, 8e; spring chicks, 11e; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 11@12c. Receipts free and market weak.

DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. Offerings light. Quoted at 3@3%c per b. for sun dried and 526c for evaporated. HICKORY NUTS .- Quiet; quoted at 50@750

per bu. for large, and \$1 00@1 25 for shellbarks. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Market dull

Eastern quoted at \$3 75@3 00 \$ owt., and State at \$2 25@2 50. SWEET POTATOES.-Unchanged. Quoted at \$3 50@375 % bbl. for Illinois and Jersey

stock. HOPS.-Quoted at 22@27c . b. for N. and Washington Territory. ONIONS.-Nothing doing. Quoted at 20

DRESSED HOGS .- Market quiet at \$5@5 50 owt. Receipts are light, and the weather s against the market.

PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork again higher. Lard is unchanged. Smoked meats firm

Quotations	in	this	mar	ket	are	8.8	follo	)WS	:
Mess, new						13	00	<b>@</b> 18	25
Pamily						13	50	<b>@</b> 13	75
Short clear.						14	50	@14	75
Lard in tiere	308	. 18	D				7	0	734
Lard in kegs							734	Ø.	754
Pure lard, in	ti	erce	S				756	0	7%
Hams, W D.							10 %	0	11
Shoulders, ?	R B	b					7560	0	714
Choice baco	n,	B D					10	4	10%
Extra mess b						7	25 (	27	50
Plate beef							25 (		
Dried beef h	am	8				8	50 6	2 9	00
Tallow, Bb.							3146	4	31
HAYTh	0	folle	wing	r is		rec	ord	of	the

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday.—32 loads: Nine at \$11; four at \$13
and \$12; three at \$14 and \$9; two at \$12; 50, \$1150
and \$10; one at \$13 50, \$8 50 and \$8.

Tuesday.—39 loads: Seven at \$11; five at
\$13, \$12 and \$9; four at \$11 50; three at \$10; two
at \$15, \$14, \$13 50 and \$8; one at \$10 50 and \$9 50.

Wednesday.—33 loads: Seven at \$12; six at
\$11 and \$10; four at \$13; two at \$14, \$13 50 and
\$8; one at \$14, \$13 50 and \$8.

Thursday.—26 loads: Nine at \$13; four at
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$13 50 and
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$13 50 and
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$12 50 and
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$12 50 and
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$12 50 and
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$12 50 and
\$10; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$12 50 and
\$15; three at \$12; two at \$14, \$12 50 and
\$15; two at \$14, \$12 50 and \$10 50;

Thursday.—3 loads: Two at \$12; one at \$10.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 418 head of cattle on sale. The demand was active from the start and the yards were cleared early at prices 10 cents higher or butchering grades than those of last week The following were the closing

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing :,300 to 1,450 lbs. 4 21704 to 1,450 lbs... 42:724 5:
Choice steers, fine, fat and well
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs....... 37:524 0
Good steers, well fatted, weighing
950 to 1,100 lbs....... 35:024 0
Good mixed butchers' stock—Pat
cows, helfers and light steers...... 27:523 2:
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light
thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls
25:522 5:
25:522 5:

Craver sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 855 lbs at \$2.75 and coarse ones av 810 lbs at \$2.35. Beardsley sold Phillips 7 good butchers' steers av 1,017 lbs at \$3.50 and 2 goods cows to Wreford & Beck av 1,115 lbs at \$2 75. Thompson sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 1

head of good butchers' stock av 771 lbs at \$2 80 and 3 choice cows to Wreford & Beck av 1,147 lbs at \$3.

McHugh sold Phillips a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$2 80. Hogan sold Farnam a mixed lot of 11 head f good butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$2.75. Bell sold Phillips a mixed lot of 16 head of

good butchers' stock av. 990 lbs at \$3. av 910 lbs at \$3 50. av 910 lbs at \$3.50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Wreford & Beck 7
good butchers' steers av 994 lbs at \$3.50 and 3
good cows av 1,190 lbs at \$2.75.

Haley sold Murphy a mixed lot of 16 head of

thin butchers' stock av 888 lbs at \$2 40 and 2 coarse cows av 1,115 lbs at \$2 25. Taimage sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 5 1.445 lb cattle sold to a New York butcher at head of coarse butchers' stock av 940 lbs at

good butchers' stock 804 lbs at \$3.75. Smith sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butchers' steers av 1,021 lbs at \$3 25. Lomason sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butch-

ers' steers av 1,045 lbs at \$3 30.

Walis sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$2 70. Buel sold Murphy a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$2 70.

Harger sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 4
head of good butchers' stock av 745 lbs at

Sweet sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 930 lbs at \$2 50.

Smith sold Resgan 8 fair butchers' steers

av 933 lbs at \$3 15. Switzer & Ackley sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 855 lbs at

Holmes sold Heutter 3 fair heifers av 887 lbs Sprague sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers' steers av 853 lbs at \$3 17½.
Orieng sold Wreford & Beck 11 good butch-

ers' steers av 1,183 lbs at \$3 60. Holmes sold Smool 4 fair heifers av 790 lbs at \$2 75. Sprague sold Caplis a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 748 lbs at \$2 25.

Haley sold Murphy a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$2 30. Gleason sold Kamman 4 fair butchers' steers av 873 lbs at \$3 25.

Sprague sold Cross a mixed lot of 7 head good butchers' stock av 873 \$2 75.

Purdy sold Kamman a mixed lot of 7 head Purdy sold Kamman a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 884 ibs at \$3 10.

Beardsley sold Marshick a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock av 845 ibs at \$3.

Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 10 good steers and cows av 1,215 ibs at \$3.5.

Glesson sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of

fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$2 6). SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,703 head. For good sheep the demand was active at an advance of 15@20 cents over the prices paid last week, but common lots were almost unsaleable. Good sheep are wanted, but com-

mon ones had better be kept at home.

Walis sold Burt Spencer 40 lambs av 73 lb at \$5 50. R \$0 00. Edgar sold Baxter 30 av 83 lbs at \$4 25. Bell sold John Robinson 40 av 82 lbs at \$4 20. Winslow sold Ellis 13 lambs av 72 lbs at

ilen sold Morey 101, part lambs, av 78 lbs b sold Fitzpatrick 50, part lambs, av 75 lbs at \$4 30. Bordine sold Wreford & Beck 39 av 96 ibs at

Smith sold Fitzpatrick 63, part lambs, av Loosemore sold John Robinson 34, part lambs, av 63 lbs at \$4 50. Becker sold John Robinson 91, part lambs av 76 lbs at \$4 75. n sold Fitzpatrick 116, sheared, av 87

Winslow sold Burt Spencer 79, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$4 50. Craver sold Fitzpatrick 43 av 60 lbs at \$3 50.

ton, \$11@12; No. 2, \$10@11; clover, \$7@8; mix- The hog market opened up active at prices 10 ed, \$8@9 50. Wheat straw, \$4 50@5 50 per ton. @15 cents higher than those of last week, Watson sold Steele 61 av 118 lbs at \$4 70. Holmes sold R S Webb 27 av 178 lbs at

Talmage sold Steele 68 av 135 lbs at \$4 75. Bordine sold R S Webb 43 av 168 lbs a Joyce sold Webb Bros 31 av 166 lbs a

Harger sold Webb Bros 7 av 155 ibs at \$4 80. Robb sold Webb Bros 34 av 148 ibs at \$4 75. Bordine sold Suliivan 51 av 179 ibs at \$4 75. Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 27 av 15

Huston sold Webb Bros 11 av 258 lbs at Beardsley sold R S Webb 46 av 162 lbs at

Gleason sold R 8 Webb 26 av 100 100 at 24 85. Purdy sold Sullivan 49 av 147 lbs at 24 85. Sprague sold R 8 Webb 116 av 156 lbs at Craver sold Webb Bros 11 av 170 lbs at \$4 85

Capwell sold Webb Bros 32 av 163 lbs

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards numbered 205 head. The demand was consider ably in excess of the supply, and the competition between buyers sent prices up higher than they have been for several months. This advance was not in sympathy with the prices in other markets, but from the fact that cattle are scarce this week at this point.

Dittman sold Mason a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 1,008 lbs at \$3.
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,100 lbs at \$2 70 and 2 bulls av 1,250 lbs at \$2 60.
Stabler sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 1,117 lbs at \$2 65.

Nott sold Capits a mixed lot of 22 head o good butchers' stock av 1,113 lbs at \$3 50 and and a bull weighing 1,210 lbs at \$2.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$2.80.

Beach sold Sullivan 2 stockers av 845 lbs a \$2 25 and a bull weighing 2,003 lbs at \$2 70. Casey sold Phillips a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 1,243 lbs at \$3 55 and 8 av 872 lbs at \$3. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7

nead of good butchers' stock av 1,155 lbs SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 779 head

The reports from Buffalo were favorable, and this had a good effect on the market. Buyers took what were offered and paid fully 20 cents higher for them than the same grade of sheep would have brought last week.

Brown & Spencer gold Wreford & Reck 40

Brown & Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 40 av 101 lbs at \$5 12 % and 88 lambs av 81 lbs at Reed sold Wreford & Beck 44 av 93 lbs s Beach sold Wreford & Beck 30 lambs av lbs at \$6 12%.

Bordine sold Clark 107 lambs av 73 lbs at

Burke sold Burt Spencer 56 lambs av 50 lb 4 50: fair to good, 5025; good to choice, \$6 1026 50; choice to extra, \$6 6026 75. There were no fresh receipts on Tresday, but on Wednesday 25 loads were on sale. The demand was good and prices steady. The market on Thursday showed no change, there Giddings sold Steele 108, part lambs, av 3 Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 24 av 84 lbs at \$4 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 793 head The demand for hogs was active, especially for shipment, and those bought by the local lealers were afterwards turned over to the shippers at a commission. Prices as com pared with a week ago at these yards were strong 20 cents per hundred higher.

Judson sold Sullivan 10 av 184 lbs at \$4 90. Beach sold Burt Spencer 19 av 175 lbs a

Clark sold Steele 47 av 164 lbs at \$4 85. C Roe sold Sullivan 29 av 140 lbs at \$4 87. Bordine sold Clark 90 av 145 lbs at \$4 80. Ditman sold Burt Spencer 157 av 179 lbs a was steady on Thesday and wednesday, and on Thursday advanced 5 cents. On Friday there were 3,800 on sale. The market was weak and a shade lower. Good to choice Yorkers soid at \$5 15@5 20; fair do, \$5@5 10; selected medium weights, \$5 15@5 20. Giddings sold Steele 67 av 179 lbs at \$4 85.

Stabler sold Webb Bros 54 av 206 lbs Casey sold Sullivan 14 av 175 lbs at \$4 80. C Roe sold Sullivan 98 av 176 lbs \$4 8734.

CATTLE.-Receipts 38,445 against 34,972 last week. Shipments 18,659 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 11,343 head. looked for, yet for good cattle the demand was active and prices 10 cents higher than on Saturday. Native butcher stock and other grades of cattle sold at about former quotations. One load of 1,689 lb steers sold to a Merritt sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers dressed beef man at \$4 50, the top of the market, but they bought less than half a dozen loads above \$3 90-in fact, \$4 was the next highest to them for 1,374 to 1,447 lb steers. McHugh sold McGee 6 fair cows av 1,133 lbs They bought 964 to 1,470 lb steers at \$3@4; bulk at \$3 40@3 65 av 1,040 to 1,340 lbs. Ship pers and exporters bought about 3) car loads of 1,401 to 1,662 lb steers at \$4 10@4 45; some \$4 45; exporters paid as high as \$4 25 for 1.554 obb sold Phillips a mixed lot of 5 head of 1b steers. Some 1,576 lb Colorados sold at \$4 10; some 1,626 lb natives sold at \$3 90; some 1,400 lb natives at \$3 60, and 1,204 lb natives as high as \$3 70. Native butcher stock sold at \$1 25@3 for cows and heifers, \$1 75@3 25 for bulls. Stock cattle sold at \$2 6 3 40; bulk at \$2 80@3 25 The market was quiet on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday and on Thursday was active, but a shade lower. On Friday the receipts numbered 8,000 head. The market was active and prices Orleng sold Hersch 4 choice steers av 1,315 stronger. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

lbs.
Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs....
Stockers and Foekers....

HOGS.—Receipts 61,717, against 62,728 last week. Shipments 25,355. The receipts of HOGS.—Receipts 61,717, against 62,728 last week. Shipments 25,555. The receipts of Monday numbered 14,892 head. The market opened up dull and weak, became active later in the day, but again eased up toward the close. Poor io prime light sold at \$4 75@5 10; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 75@4 97%; skips and culls, \$3 50@4 50. Prices declined 10 cents on Tuesday, but recovered to some extent on Wadnasday, and on Thursday advicant on Wadnasday, and on Thursday and contains the standard of 10 cents on Tuesday, but recovered to some extent on Wednesday, but recovered to some extent on Wednesday, and on Thursday advanced 10 cents. On Friday the market was active, but prices were 5 cents lower. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 75@5; inferior mixed to choice heavy, 4 70@4 90, skips and culls, \$3 50@4 50. \$3 50@4 50.

CATTLE.—Receipts 18,498 against 10,166 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 112 car loads of cattle on sale. There was comparatively few choice cattle on sale. The demand was fair and prices were about the same as those of the pravious week for the best grades, but common lots were 10 cents lower. Extra 1,500 to 1,600 ib steers were quoted at \$4 10@4 35; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do, \$8 90@4 10; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$3 50@3 80; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$3 40@ 3 70; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do. \$3 15@3 50 good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3@3 35 and fair to good 900 to 1,000 lb do, \$2 7523 10. Mixed butchers and cows and heifers, \$2 50@3. Ex port buils in fair demand at \$3@3 25; sausage do, \$2 25@2 50; stock do, \$2@2 25. Stocker and feeders were dull within a range of \$2 50 @3. Up to Thursday night there were no transactions in cattle and no fresh receipts.

When you write mention MICHIGAN FARMER. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the twenty-difth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Catharine Gordon, deceased. Mary Gordon, the administrative of said estate, having rendered to this court her final administration account and filed therewith her petition praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to her, it is ordered that Tuesday, the twenty-third day of April next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Michildan Farmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

BUGAR O. DURFEE,
A true copy:

HOMER A. FLINT, Register. On Friday only one load was offered. The outlook was considered better. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS: 

weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades-Steers in fine flesh,
weighing 1,100 to 1,300 tos.

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging
1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

@4 50; fair to good, \$5@6; good to choice.

being 13 loads on sale. On Friday there were 18 loads on sale. The market was active and prices steady on sheep, and a shade higher for lambs. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 50@4; fair to good, \$4 25@4 4 75 root to pholes

4 75; good to choice, \$4 75@5 10; extra, \$5 25@

5 40; lambs, good to choice, \$6 25@6 60; extra,

\$6.75\tilde{0}6.85.

ROOS.—Receipts 50,040, against 49,580 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday consisted of 63 car loads. The mar-

ket was active and prices were 5 cents higher than on Saturday. Good to choice Yorkers

than on Saturday. Good to choice Yorker soid at \$515@520; fair do, \$5@510; selecte medium weights, \$510@515. The market

was steady on Tuesday and Wednesday, and

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ription of Coupling.—A is malleable iron casting which is bolted on to hounds C C. F ed portions of this casting forming recesses underneath, each of which admits of a d iron plate. EE are see screws which bear down on said plate, clamping them firmly ch B. D is an ordinary wagon wrench, which is also used for coapling wrench. Those who are going to buy new wagons should order them with this coupling

E. S. CUSHMAN, Patentee, ANN ARBOR MICH.

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COUNTY OF WAYNE.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit. On the twenty first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Fresent, Edgar O, Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of James P. Donaldson, deceased. Margaret Donaldson, the administrative of said estate, having rendered to this court her aministration account, it is ordered that Tuesday. The county of the court have a superior of the county of wayne.

EDGAR O, DURNEY, St.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. m30-3t (A true copy.) HOMER A. FLINT, Register. L.W. &O. BARNES.

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ing of Mambri Horse Gossip. The Farm .- Bu Peas—How to (
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the Mark Lane . "I am satisfied a great deal to lea standard breeders ribly hot summe are against us, yearlings to com the second year I to good care. Of co rsiness as regard Mr. Corbitt has ed in Michigan: C mutton sheep beco mated as to enal maintain the qual them valuable? question is a very i can farmers. Thes want their fleeces a the above question affirmative so much agriculture. So far been solved, for con been relied upon to and we do not know in the State which

enough, without the

to make it possible

in the affirmative.

ditions under which bred for so long b known, American b the exercise of good the difficulties they mate so different t these breeds. It wi by any haphazard 's feeding, but by exe ligent skill and carei These sheep, in th a climate whose va are limited. The ho tempered by cool bre the atmosphere is al sult pastures are alw are unknown. The and free from the rig north of Mason an jected with each highly cultivated soi a temperate climate the hands of the mo

breeders in the world breeders of Great Bri a very high standard tion for which they h are noted for early growth of carcass. have been establish and skillful feeding will require the same a climate natural to breeders hope to mai subject to such frequ severe drouths, to wi below zero may alw summers where 100 is not unknown; brown and dry every times in that condition not these conditions valuable characteris skill surmount them? customed to rich s round, and must have kept up to their pr What system of fodd can farmer grow wi with it? Or can the breeds be changed so overcome these nat successful reproduction out the loss of the

breeds in America as: Lansing will give 6 ings, track, &c., values State Agricultural Sociate permanently in

make them so valual

Great Britain? This

must be solved befor